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THE CITIZEN.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Movement Against Gambling.—Gov. Haskell indicted for Fraud—Big Fleet on its Way Home—Tornadoes Kill a Score.

RACE GAMBLING STOPPED.—The California legislature is now at work on legislation which will put a stop to gambling on horse races in that state. This is about the last state to get in line, and when these laws have gone thru there will be practically no place in the country where race track gambling can be carried on in the old way. Kentucky allows a certain kind of betting, but the old fashioned, crooked methods have almost been driven out. It seems likely that there will be very little horse racing in this country in the next few years.

GOV. HASKELL INDICTED.—The charges against Gov. Haskell, Bryan's close friend, which were so vehemently denied during the campaign, evidently had some backing to them, for Haskell has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for frauds in connection with government lands.

BIG FLEET STARTS HOME.—The great battleship fleet of the United States, which has been almost around the world, is now on the last part of the trip. It has left Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and is steaming for Hampton Roads, from which it started. It will be home in a few days. Each ship as she sails has a long pennant fastened to her mainmast. It is the custom, when a warship has been on a foreign voyage, and starts home, to have her carry at the mast head a pennant, or flag, which is one foot long for every day that the ship has been away from home. These ships all have such long flags, and it will be most interesting to see them come into the harbor with the long streamers floating behind. Sometimes the ships have such long flags that the sailors fasten little balloons to the end to keep it out of the water.

TORNADO KILLS SCORE.—A series of small storms and cyclones swept the south from Tennessee to Texas last Friday, and resulted in the loss of about twenty lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

WEST INSULTING JAPANESE.—The Western states seem determined to bring on a war with Japan if possible. Nevada and California have both passed laws which are not only unjust in principle, but which are insulting and which, since the recent agreement to keep Japs out of this country, are not at all needed. There are a good many reasons for hostility between the races, but in the present circumstances there is no need for any of the laws suggested, and they only embarrass the government in trying to keep peace in a very delicate situation. It is comforting to think that in case of a war, it is California that would get the first invasion, and would suffer the most.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN MINE.—An explosion in a coal mine at Birmingham, Ala., last week, resulted in the deaths of seventeen men. The number of such accidents has been increasing rapidly in the last year or two, and America now kills about three times as many miners as any other mining country.

DRY WIN AGAIN.—Gov. Patterson's second attempt to stop the temperance legislation in Tennessee has resulted in his being run over again. He vetoed the bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquor in the state, and has now had the mortification of seeing it passed over his veto.

ALL WELL AT PANAMA.—President Taft, who has been investigating the stories that there was something wrong at Panama, has reported that everything is all right there, and he is perfectly satisfied with the progress of the work.

RUMOR ABOUT ROOSEVELT.—A report got loose this last week that in case of a war with Japan Mr. Roosevelt would enter Pres. Taft's cabinet as Secretary of War. That rumor can be taken for just what you think it is worth.

CAN PROLONG LIFE.—At a meeting of insurance men in New York eminent doctors who were present urged the insurance companies to spend money to educate people as to how to keep well, and declared that if everybody did the things which modern science has taught life would be increased by fifteen years. This would not only be pleasant for the people that lived that much longer, but it would increase the average earning capacity of people, and also save money on insurance.



IN WASHINGTON

Japanese Legislation in West Worries Washington—Fight to Weaken Pure Food Law—War on Trusts in Critical Stage.

Washington, D. C.
February 8, '09.

America's attitude toward Japan is the burning question in Washington. On Thursday afternoon just as President and Mrs. Roosevelt were about to enter their carriage for an afternoon drive a telegram was brought to the President stating that the California House had passed the anti-Japanese bill. Immediately Mr. Roosevelt called in Secretary of State Bacon, and began a second series of dispatches to the California authorities warning them against such a course of action. The Nevada Senators, Nixon and Newlands, gently but firmly informed the President that he does not understand the situation on the Pacific coast. Senator Perkins of California left his place in the Roosevelt ranks and declared that he would stick by his people.

In spite of the efforts of those who want to avoid offending the touchy island kingdom the Californians appear to be determined that their children shall not be taught in the same schools with Japanese. Saturday night Representative McKinley risked his future, which amounts to a good deal, in delivering a speech to the effect that the Japanese threaten the American ways of living. Washington is inclined to believe that the selfish rallying cry of "America for Americans" will win the day in the West, tho we welcome worse immigrants from Europe.

It is not believed that Japan can afford to go to war with the United States or will dare to try it so the anti-Japanese party think that any

(Continued on fourth page)

THE LESSON OF LINCOLN.

The whole American nation is celebrating just now the hundredth birthday of that great leader and statesman who, under God, was the means of preserving us as a nation in the most trying crisis in our history. Every where, in gatherings of all kinds, with song and speech and prayer, the nation is honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and glorifying in his greatness. And nowhere is this done with so good a right as here, among the people from whom he sprung, and of whom he was the best representative. Kentucky shares greatly in his honor, and is justly proud of having given him birth. And his people, the sons of Kentucky, are fairly proud of their kinship with him.

The greatness of Lincoln is of the kind that will live forever, not so much for the things he did, as because of the man he was. The effect of his work may be covered by the changes of civilization, but his character can never be effaced, and he will continue to be an inspiration and a guide to the aspiring and patriotic youth of his nation.

It sometimes seems that in looking at the lives of so-called great men we are bound to admit that they showed little of what are called the Christian virtues—their greatness came not from their goodness, but from brilliant genius in statesmanship or on the field of battle, and many blots on their characters have to be explained or overlooked. And often, when we turn from the contemplation of some such brilliant genius, we feel glad that his day is over and that we were not called on to pay part of the terrible price of his fame.

But it is never so with Lincoln. There is a constant inspiration and help in his memory. We should be glad to have him at the helm of our state today. His work was done, not at others' cost, but for their benefit.

Perhaps the greatest inspiration that a young man can draw from the life of Lincoln is this:—He became great thru having more than others, qualities the germs of which are in every human soul. Each of us has in him the possibility of such greatness as Lincoln's. In the praises of him we never read of his brilliant intellect, or his great powers of work, or his military genius, but rather of virtues which we all can have—of his honesty, first, and his unselfishness, his kindness, sympathy with suffering, forgiveness, and tact. And of other qualities, his yielding on things not important, but standing like a rock for principles, his faith in America and our American government, and his singleness of aim.

These are the qualities that made Lincoln great—there is not one of them that you and I cannot have in large measure—not one that will not come to us with striving. And just so far as we can attain them—which is very far indeed, will we partake of Lincoln's greatness. We do not need genius to be like him—just goodness. His life has given to greatness a new meaning which brings it within the range of endeavor of every earnest soul. He has proved that the common faults of mankind need not prevent such growth of the common virtues as to accomplish, without genius, the greatest tasks of history. His example is the most inspiring shown by American history, and on his birthday no American, most of all, no Kentuckian should fail to share that inspiration.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Prohibition Movement Started—L. & E. Sale Denied—Jack Chinn on the War Path—New Story About Hargis.

FOR STATE PROHIBITION.—The W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party have started in Louisville a movement for state-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment. They say that local option is not enough—that it allows communities that want to permit the sale of liquor, and that counties can go back to license it, after a three years trial, they do not like prohibition. Therefore they want a prohibition constitutional amendment, so that the state will have to stay dry. It is also hoped that the movement for state prohibition will so scare the liquor people that they will not oppose the county unit bill now being pushed.

THAT L. & E. DEAL.—The sale of the L. & E., reported last week, has been denied, but it has been learned that the Louisville Traction Company has bought over \$100,000 worth of claims against the company, and expects to have it sold out as bankrupt, and buy it in. It hopes to get control of the company within a year.

HARGIS MAY BE ILL.—A report was spread in Lexington Monday that Beach Hargis had been taken to a sanitarium in Louisville. The report has not been confirmed.

DEMOCRATS FOR SALOON.—The Indiana Democrats, who won the state in the recent election by help from Bryan, "the great reformer" are now trying to have the recent local option law there repealed. They will probably succeed.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.—Richard Blanton, a farmer living near Pineville, was waylaid last Thursday near his home, and shot twice. The trouble is thought to have started over a school election.

ATTACKS PRISON COMMISSION.—Col. Jack Chinn, is on the warpath, this time against the Prison Commission. He is charging them with all kinds of frauds and cruelty to prisoners, and says that he wants them put out, tho they are Democrats. The Commission says that it is willing and anxious to be investigated.

HARGIS STORE SOLD.—Judge Hargis's store in Jackson, Breathitt County, has been sold to Floyd Day and John G. White, of Winchester. The stock involved at \$25,000.

MINERS SURRENDER.—Berry Simpson, Reuben West and George Stanley, the miners who were indicted for causing the trouble at Stearns, have surrendered to the law officers and will stand trial.

PEACE IN THE 28th.—An arrangement has been reached in the 28th Judicial District by which the expected fight between Judge Jarvis and B. J. Bethurum will be avoided. Judge Jarvis has withdrawn from the circuit judges race, and announced for commonwealth's attorney, leaving the judge's place free to Bethurum. The other candidates for commonwealth's attorney have withdrawn, and both men will probably be chosen without opposition.

RICHMOND WATER WORKS.—Because of the shortage of water which affected Richmond during the winter last fall, the water company there has decided to put in a new lake, and has let the contract for it to a Richmond firm.

LINCOLN CELEBRATION

The Lincoln Centennial on Friday will be celebrated in Berea with appropriate exercises, and during them will be unveiled for the first time here the magnificent painting of the Boy Lincoln, studying by the fire light, which was recently presented to Berea College.

The exercises, which will be held in the chapel, will open at ten o'clock in the morning. The College Band will play, and afterwards the address of the morning will be given by Mr. H. R. Probasco, of Cincinnati, a well known speaker. Following the address the Lincoln picture will be unveiled by Prof. Raine.

In the afternoon there will be socials for the various college departments.

All over the United States, on this day, there will be patriotic celebrations. The most important will be at the Lincoln birthplace in Larue County, where Pres. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor and deliver an address. In the large cities there will be mass meetings, and so far as possible the day will be made a holiday all over the country, work being stopped and meetings being held, as if on a regular patriotic holiday.

A VALENTINE

(Written especially for The Citizen, by our staff poet.)

I make entreaty for but one sweet glance,
From those loved eyes that can so softly shine,
So brief a favor would my soul entrance,
Pray! Give that favor as a Valentine!

Some lovers more would ask—at least a kiss,
Snatch'd in some sheltered nook amid the dance,
I dare not yet to seek so high a bliss,
I make entreaty for but one sweet glance.

A single glance—uncounted wealth 'twould hold,
More joy 'twould give than all the world were mine;
More precious far 'twould be than purest gold,
From those loved eyes that can so sweetly shine.

A single glance—'twould all my being fill,
A true full look, no flicker half asance,
More potent than aught else to move and thrill,
So brief a favor would my soul entrance.

'Twould cost so little, would this boon I ask!
And yet how great a joy it would make mine!
In its sweet radiance for long time I'd bask,
Pray! Give that favor for a Valentine.

L'Envoi.
Fair Maiden, I seek not to press my suit,
Beyond thy liking, nor to importune;
And yet my heart cannot let me stay mute,
And for this single sweet, tho fleeting boon,
I make entreaty.

THINGS TO THINK OF

A POLITICAL PLATFORM.

(Written by Abraham Lincoln.)
"Let reverence for the law be taught in schools and colleges, be written in spelling books and primaries, be published from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative houses, and enforced in the Courts of Justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

A POLITICAL CHART.

(Prepared by Abraham Lincoln.)
"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest but hate no one; over-turn a man's wrong-doing, but do not over-turn him unless it must be in over-turning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Remarks at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at the Battlefield of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

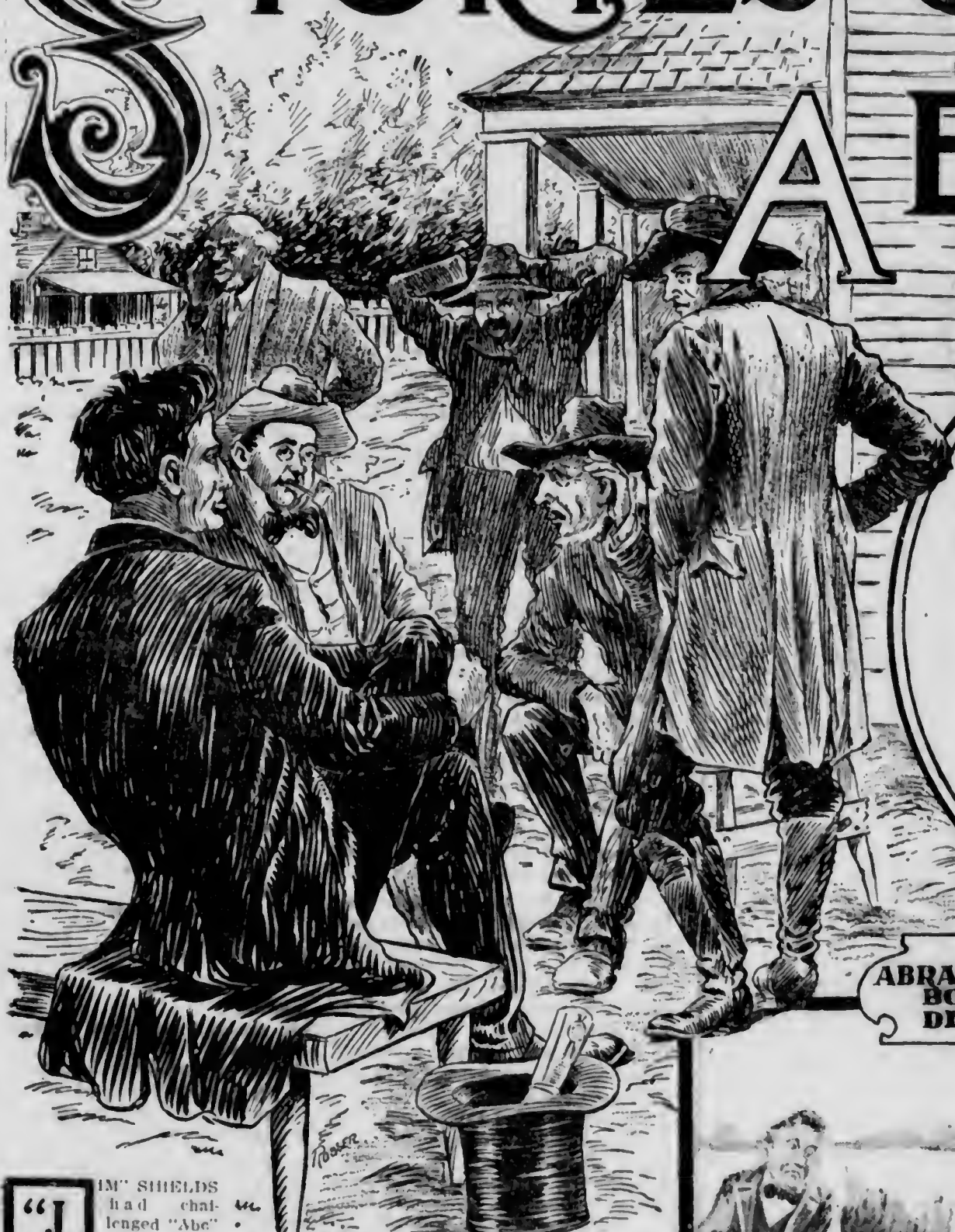
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hollow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from the honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

STORIES OF HONEST ABE LINCOLN

BY RUSSELL WOODARD.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
CHAS. W. ROSSER.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BORN 1809
DIED 1865

sought opportunities to follow Douglas as closely as he could. At Havana Douglas and Lincoln spoke the same day in 1858. This was not one of the joint debates, but Lincoln in the afternoon answered what Douglas had said in the forenoon. Lyman Lacey, Sr., describes the two meetings. Lincoln avoided being present at the meetings of Douglas. He arrived in Havana just before his afternoon appointment, but there were friends who outlined to him the speech of Douglas in the forenoon.

"Douglas," said Mr. Lacey, "tried to kill Lincoln with faint praise. Referring to his opponent at the morning meeting, Douglas said: 'Mr. Lincoln is a very nice man, very sociable and entertaining. He makes a very pleasant companion. I used to know him when he lived at Old Salem in Menard county, when he kept store and sold whisky to his customers.' Douglas never referred to Lincoln as a great lawyer or as a man of ability. At the afternoon meeting Lincoln spoke of Mr. Douglas personally and said he had been informed of the tribute of praise Mr. Douglas had bestowed upon him.

"JIM" SHIELDS had challenged "Abe" Lincoln and they were going across the river to fight on Missouri soil with "broadswords," the regulation cavalry sabres of the United States army. Those were the years of "dragoons" in this country.

As soon as the ferry reached the island Mr. Lincoln was taken in one direction and Mr. Shields in the other. They were given seats on logs and left to themselves while seconds and peacemakers discussed the situation. In a short time a serious defect in the proceedings on the part of Shields came to light. The challenge had been sent prematurely. The mistake was explained quite clearly in the Alton traditions. Lincoln had amused himself and had entertained the Whigs by writing funny letters to a Springfield paper about the Democrats, and signing his epistle "Aunt Rebecca." Mary Todd, who afterwards became Mrs. Lincoln, and Julia Jayne conspired to add to the gaiety of the community by getting up an "Aunt Rebecca" letter of their own composition and sending it to the paper along with some verses which they signed "Cathleen." The letter which the girls wrote went outside of politics and contained a burlesque proposal of marriage to Auditor Shields. Now, the auditor, afterward a United States senator from three states, and a brave general of two wars, was a fiery young man. While Springfield laughed, Shields began an investigation. He demanded of the editor the real name of "Aunt Rebecca." The girls became frightened. Bunn, the banker, went over to Mr. Lincoln's office and said:

"We've got into an awful fix."

"What's the matter?" asked Lincoln.

"The girls have written some poetry on Shields," said Bunn. "Didn't you see it in the paper? Well, Shields says he won't stand it. What shall we do about it?"

"You go back and when you meet Shields tell him I wrote it," said Lincoln.

Shields accepted this without verification and sent the challenge. Shields saw the error of proceeding further when he learned that Lincoln was not the writer. For an hour or more the writing and exchanging of notes went on. Meantime the population of Alton stood in a dense mass on the river bank looking across the channel and having a good view of all of the movements. "Bill" Souther, good reporter that he was, kept his eyes on the principals. He told that for some time after the landing Lincoln and Shields sat quietly on their logs. Lincoln said nothing, and Souther thought he looked serious. After a while something happened, and Souther said that when he saw it he "nearly blew up." The bundle of sabres had been laid down near the log where Lincoln was sitting. Lincoln reached out and took up one of the weapons. He drew the blade slowly from the scabbard, and Souther said "It looked as long as a fence rail."

Holding the blade by the hilt, Lincoln looked closely at the edge, and then after the manner of one who has been grinding a scythe or a corn knife, he began to feel gingerly the edge with the ball of his thumb. By this time "Bill" Souther was tremendously interested. Holding the sabre by the handle, Lincoln stood up and looked about him. He evidently saw what he was looking for in a willow tree several feet away. Raising the mighty weapon with his long arm, Lincoln reached and clipped one of the topmost twigs of the willow. When he had thoroughly satisfied himself as to the efficiency of the broadsword he sat down. A few minutes later the correspondence was closed on terms "honorable to both parties."

As the boat put back to Alton the spectators on the bank were horrified to see lying prone upon the deck a figure covered with blood, while a well-known Altonian leaned over the figure playing a fiddle vigorously. Not until the boat was close in shore was it seen that the figure was a log of wood and that the "bloody" covering was a red flannel shirt. Wentworth dropped the fiddle, stood up and grinned.

A Lincoln story which will never die is the reply the incident leads to the criticism of Grant's habits. Lin-

coln said: "He wished he knew what brand of whisky Grant drank. In order that he might send some to the other generals." The battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, had been fought and almost lost. Three months before the country had dubbed the victor of Fort Donelson "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, and had made a hero of him. Now, with the disputed responsibility for the Pittsburg Landing surprise, there arose a mighty clamor on the part of certain newspapers and politicians, that Grant be superseded. Representative Blow talked freely with the president. He told him what he had known of Grant before the war and mentioned the fear entertained by some persons that Grant drank too much to be entrusted with high command. Mr. Blow was a smooth spoken man, with sharp black eyes, quick to appreciate humor. He had been a very successful business man for years before he became interested in politics. He was rather below the average height. President Lincoln listened thoughtfully until Mr. Blow had expressed himself, and then asked with apparent seriousness what brand of whisky Grant drank. Explaining why he sought the information, he used the language about sending some to the other generals, which has become historic.

Some men "who knew Lincoln" do not believe the political history which has been written credits him with his full part in the genesis of the Republican party. They remember where Lincoln stood toward the last Whig conventions. They recall the movement to make him vice-president on the ticket with Fremont in 1856, which fortunately was abandoned on grounds of expediency. And they mention political acts of Lincoln which possess no small significance when taken with subsequent events. John R. Spears of Tallula knew Lincoln from 1833, when he was a surveyor. He was prominent in the politics of the day. He heard Lincoln speak in the Harrison convention of Illinois in 1840 and in support of the nomination of Clay before the Whig convention of Illinois in 1844, and on other occasions before the Republican party organized. Mr. Spears has this recollection of the beginning of the Republican movement:

"Lincoln called a meeting of a few friends at a country store where Tallula now is. He had been a surveyor when the county (now Menard) was a part of Sangamon. He knew almost everybody. There were 40 or 50 in the gathering at the store. Mr. Lincoln made a talk reviewing political conditions and offering suggestions as to the future. He called for some paper to write down what position he thought should be taken upon the questions of the day, especially upon slavery. There was no paper to be had. Lincoln drew a newspaper from his pocket, lay down on the cellar door and wrote on the margin the essence of the principles which formed the Republican party. This, I believe, was the first meeting of the kind in the United States. It was a year or more before the convention at Bloomington, where the Republican party of Illinois was started and where Lincoln made one of the best speeches of his life, which was lost."

Mr. Spears does not recall the exact time of this meeting at which Lincoln wrote on the margin of a newspaper the first Republican platform. He knows that the meeting was called by Lincoln two years or more before the national convention which nominated Fremont in 1856. He knows that this enunciation of Republican principles was before the Bloomington convention.

Martin L. Bundy wrote from Newcastle, Ind., to the

HE DREW THE BLADE
SLOWLY FROM THE
SCABBARD.



"Mr. Douglas," he said, "has seen fit to give me praise in his speech, for which I am thankful. I am like the hoodler with the gingerbread, who said he liked it better than any other man did, but got less of it. As to what Mr. Douglas said about his acquaintance with me in Old Salem, that I kept store, attended bar and sold whisky, all I have to say is that while I practiced at the bar on the inside, Judge Douglas practiced on the outside of the bar." This created great applause from Mr. Lincoln's audience. I have always remembered this debate. A few days ago I had a conversation with Kay Watkins of Menard county, who knew Lincoln in those days, and was at the speeches I have referred to; he remembered it as I have stated.

Lincoln's speeches have suffered in the reporting. As they have been collected from various sources, they show marked differences. The speeches which Mr. Lincoln wrote in advance were not many. The speeches which were taken down by a competent stenographer, like those delivered in the joint debates, are, of course, authentic. But many short speeches were written out from memory or from roughhand notes, and varying versions of them appear in the later histories and collections. One of the most notable of Lincoln's impromptu, short addresses was that which is called his farewell at Springfield when he started for Washington. There are several versions of this speech. J. H. Cheney of Bloomington was one of the crowd "of not more than 150," he says, who went to the Great Western depot and heard the farewell address. "This speech," Cheney thinks, "has seldom, if ever, been correctly quoted in the histories of Lincoln. Nicolay and Hay, who are all men you would look to for a correct version, fail to give it as it was spoken."

Mr. Cheney took the copy, which is here reproduced, from the Chicago Tribune, the morning after Lincoln's departure. He thinks any one who will take the trouble to compare this with the version in the later histories will agree with him that it is the better speech.

"My Friends—No one not in my situation can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of this people I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children were born and one lies buried.

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on the shoulders of Washington.

"Without the aid of that Divine Being who ever aided him, who controls mine and all destinies, I can not succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail.

"Trusting in him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will be well.

"To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you, friends and neighbors, an affectionate farewell."

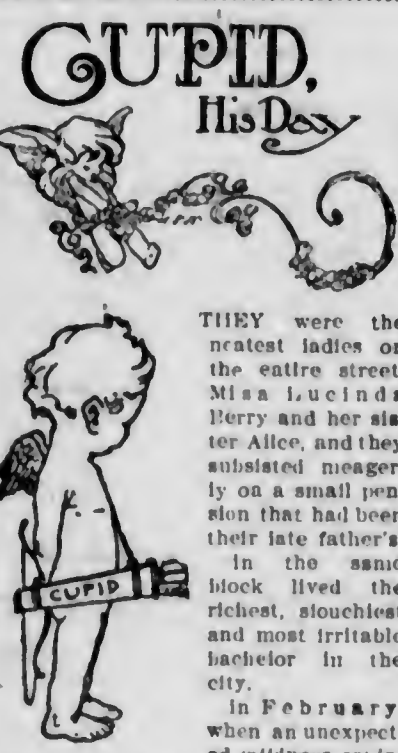
Lincoln Centennial association, contributing to the information about Lincoln's earliest relations with the formation of the Republican party.

"The Whig National convention of 1848," Mr. Bundy writes, "was completely under the control of Toombs and Stephens of Georgia. They had decided that Gen. Taylor should be nominated on no platform but his record as a soldier and slaveholder. Greeley was there from New York offering to guarantee that that state would cast its electoral vote for Clay if the convention would nominate him, but the Taylor managers would listen to no such proposition, no doubt for the reason that Clay's record as a slaveholder was not satisfactory. Lincoln and Greeley both agreed after the informal ballot that it was useless to press the name of Clay any longer, as the nomination of Taylor was a foregone conclusion, and it so turned out. In the convention of 1856, when Fremont was nominated, the name of Lincoln was suggested for vice-president, but the leaders deemed it wise to give the place to William M. Dayton of New Jersey, and it was, perhaps, fortunate for Lincoln that the convention did so."

The 8th of August the Republicans had a rally at Springfield. Christian county sent up a delegation, William T. Baker, who, while a boy, had ground Lincoln's bags of corn for him during two years at the mill on the Sangamon in the rail-splitting days, was marshal of the delegation.

"We mustered 105 wagons, most of them having four or six horses, and loaded with Christian county Republicans," said Mr. Baker. "On the way up we camped over night on the Sangamon, near Rochester. When we came to Springfield we formed in line and passed down in front of Lincoln's home, where we halted. Lincoln was standing on the steps shaking hands with hundreds of people who had come in to attend the rally. As I rode up at the head of my delegation Lincoln left the steps, came out to us, took me by the hand, and said: 'How are you, Baker?' Then he looked down the long line of wagons and men and said, 'It must take a good many men to run a threshing machine in Christian county.'"

While there were only seven joint debates of formal character under the challenge, there were other occasions when Douglas and Lincoln filled appointments so close together as to afford the excitement of personal passages. Lincoln was anxious to get before the Democratic supporters of Douglas. He did not shun, but rather



Miss Alice turned the hose on her sidewalk to wash away the ashes. All night long, however, the wind rose, and the fourteenth of February dawned bitter cold, and the water used for washing off the ashes froze.

Miss Lucinda was in the kitchen sifting ashes to sprinkle the pavement, when she heard her sister shriek. Lucinda rushed to open the front door, and saw Alice on her knees in the street supporting the husky shoulders of Williams, who was shouting lustily: "This is your work! Nice, isn't it? Always knew your con-founded neatness would cost me my life."

Alice could only sob in reply.

"I'll sue you for this, all right," he yelled.

At this time Lucinda had approached, and now spoke authoritatively: "Well, it is plain you must be carried into your house and a doctor sent for at once." Heekoning to the bachelor's man servant, who hovered near, she instructed him how to assist the injured man without causing unnecessary pain.

When Williams had been laid on a disordered bed, Miss Lucinda made him as comfortable as possible before the arrival of the doctor. The flerry girls set to work preparing bandages. The doctor came, set the arm, ex-

pressed approval of all that had been done, and left.

Williams heard this commendation of the maiden sisters, and after some thought said:

"If you bring me through without crippling me, I will let you off as lightly as possible."

This unexpected generosity overjoyed the ladies. They took their regular turn, and the negro servant ruled the day when they invaded his slouchy kingdom. Though the injured bachelor could not know of all the changes taking place, still he felt the influence of orderly domesticity.

They really enjoyed the nursing, and their patient particularly appreciated having Miss Alice near, for her touch was delightfully soft. So, even when the physician came, it was Miss Alice who bandaged the arm after it was dressed.

When able to be around again it was difficult to break an acquired habit, so it happened that Mr. Williams went over morning and evening for Miss Alice to attend to his arm.

One morning he did not come; instead the servant appeared with a note for Miss Alice, who read it with alarm:

"I shall call this evening to sue for my damages. If it is not rendered me, I am afraid I must proceed to extreme measures."

Miss Alice cried the better part of the day after the receipt of the note, and Miss Lucinda for once was not practical, so cried some also.

At seven that evening the door bell rang and Miss Lucinda admitted Mr. Williams and showed him into the parlor where Alice sat, openly tearful.

"Take a seat," she whispered.

He sat down facing her, and took her limp hand.

"Idea any soul," he cried; "what's the matter?"

"Nothing," she exclaimed, and burst into sobs.

"I wish you'd cry for me," said the bachelor huskily.

"Oh," she moaned, "we can't pay those damages, Mr. Williams."

"Well, if you can't," said he, "can you do something else? Can you accept the worn-out old valentine that was thrown at your gate about a month ago? Not worth picking up, perhaps, old-fashioned and full of flaws, but a most loving valentine."

With her cheek against the bandaged arm, Miss Alice cried some more—but there were smiles shining through.

The Saint's Day in Scotland

It seems to have been a custom in Scotland to choose one's valentine, if Mr. Walter Scott is to be trusted in his account of the wooing of the Fair Maid of Perth and Hal of the Wynd a novel. The always amusing and ubiquitous Pepsy, in his diary, which neglects nothing under the sun apparently, mentions St. Valentine's day and its customs in several places, and gives an amusing account of his wife, fearing to open her eyes on St. Valentine's day while the painters and decorators were at work in her room, lest she should see one of these unsuitable persons first instead of a more comely valentine.

Whatever the origin of the custom, it has given rise to many quaint and pretty fancies, and both poets and overs have employed the legend and the saint to good purpose. The send-

ROOSEVELT QUOTED IN CRITICISM OF PERKINS

President's Message to Governor Gillett Said To Score California Member of Senate.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch received Sunday night from San Francisco states that President Roosevelt telegraphed the following to Gov. J. N. Gillett, San Francisco, Cal.: "I saw Flint as soon as your message came. He has been helping me in every possible way, and after consulting with him I wired Speaker Stanton a message which he can make public if he thinks advisable. Please see him. I am astonished at Perkins' conduct. He has for the past seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult. I have nothing to advise at the present moment, but I can not speak too highly in praise of the course you have followed. I suppose my telegram to the speaker is the best way I can render assistance. Please wire if there is anything I can do.—Theodore Roosevelt."

Perkins Explains Attitude.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Perkins, of California, commented Sunday night upon the attacks said to have been made upon him in a telegram sent by President Roosevelt to Gov. Gillett, of California, in which the president says: "I am astonished at Perkins' conduct. He has for the past seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult."

Senator Perkins denied he was an enemy seeking to thwart the progress of the navy and declared he would rely upon his record in the senate in support of this contention. He intimated that the only basis for the president's criticism of his action and what he termed the only exception in his record in support of the navy and its needs, was his vote against the four battleships' program urged by the president. Relative to the position he has taken on the Japanese question, Senator Perkins said that in the face of any treaty with a foreign power in his opinion the right of a state to have its own policing power was beyond question.

Agitation To Continue.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8.—Anti-Japanese legislation will be to the fore this week in both branches of the legislature.

Two resolutions drawn by Grove I. Johnson, of Sacramento, and aimed at the island emperor's subjects will be the subject of discussion in the assembly on Wednesday, one already passed segregating the Japanese in the public schools of the state, and the other, which was refused passage, empowering municipalities to segregate in residential districts all undesirable aliens whose presence might, in the opinion of boards of supervisors, be inimical to the public health and morals of the various communities affected.

It is the school bill that most deeply concerns President Roosevelt, and between this time and Wednesday it is expected that the national authorities will throw additional light upon the subject.

This is supposed to be of an extreme, if important nature showing the true state of diplomatic negotiations pending between Japan and the United States, and revealing to the legislature the reason for Mr. Roosevelt's numerous telegrams to the governor urging postponement of further action on anti-Japanese legislation. The situation is considered grave.

TWO KILLED And Three Seriously Wounded By Frenzied Canadian Farmer.

Shelbourne, Ont., Feb. 8.—Two persons dead and three so seriously injured that they may not recover, is the result of murderous attacks made by George Stewart, a young farmer of Maple Valley. Stewart, who is mentally unbalanced, was staying with his brother at Reddickville, and started out in the early morning with a rifle. His brother attempted to restrain him and was attacked and beaten, but not seriously injured. Stewart then went to the nearby home of John Spanhouse and fired upon Mrs. Spanhouse twice wounding her in the eye and arm. Her husband rushed to her assistance and was shot dead. A son, James, who was sleeping upstairs, ran down at the sound of the shots and Stewart, whose rifle was empty, beat his brains out with the butt of the weapon.

Stewart then started for his own home, but stopped on the way at the home of Edwin Pends who at the time was absent. Here he attacked the hired man, George Benumont, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Gownins, with the empty weapon, hitting them both unconscious and fracturing the man's skull. He was arrested.

Fire Bug's Work.

Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Lehigh axle works burned early Sunday, entailing a loss of about \$125,000; insurance, \$37,000. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Jail Doors To Open.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—Because she stole that her hungry children might have a joyous Christmas, Gov. Hoke Smith will Monday pardon Mrs. Susie Morgan, of Savannah, who is serving a term in Savannah jail.

Stephen the First Christian Martyr

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 21, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 6:8-15; 7:54-8:3. Memory verses 65, 56.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."—Acts 7:59.

TIME.—About A. D. 35, 36. Ramsay and Harnack place it earlier, 22 and 33. According to Prof. Riddle there was an interregnum of the Roman governors about A. D. 36 when Pilate was deposed, which made it easier for the Jewish rulers to put Stephen to death contrary to Roman law.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. The city, the synagogue of the Libertines, the council chamber, and outside of St. Stephen's gate opposite Gethsemane.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

"We now enter upon a new epoch of continuous development which will lead us without pause to Acts 11:26, i. e., from Hebrew disciples at Jerusalem to Greek Christians at Antioch."—Rackham.

There were two classes of Jews at Jerusalem. "The Grecians" (v. 1), R. V., "Grecian Jews," Hellenists, those Jews who had settled in Greek speaking countries, who spoke the common Greek dialect in place of the vernacular Aramaic current in Palestine, and who would be more or less influenced by Greek thought and customs, and broadened to accept of the necessary new development of Christianity. "Against the Hebrews" (v. 1), the Jews of Palestine, who composed by far the larger part of the church of Jerusalem.

Between these two classes there arose a complaint and murmuring because the widows of the foreign Jews did not receive their natural share of the support given to the home Jews. And yet they needed it even more than the widows who were among acquaintances and friends.

The Difficulty Settled by the Organization of Laymen for the Work.—The church elected seven men to attend to this and similar duties, leaving the apostles free to give their whole time to preaching, prayer, and training the disciples.

The qualities required in these officers of the church were (1) of good report, (2) full of the Holy Spirit, (3) of wise judgment, (4) full of faith.

Character Sketch of Stephen.—1. "A young man of such original genius and special grace that there was nothing he might not have attained to had he been allowed to live. His wonderful openness of mind; his perfect freedom from all the prepossessions, prejudices, and superstitions of his day; his courage, his eloquence, his spotless character; with a certain sweet, and at the same time majestic manner, all combined to set Stephen in the very front rank both of service and of risk. He was already all but the foremost man of his day."—Alexander Whyte, Bible Characters.

2. He was a man of power, the power of faith and character aflame with the Holy Spirit.

3. He was full of grace, and of grace and the beauty of holiness. Grace and power do not always go together. Some things are beautiful, but not strong. Some things are strong and not beautiful. "Now seldom is a Boanerges (son of thunder) at the same time a Barnabas (a son of consolation). But the highest characters combine both. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength . . . and the beauty of the Lord God shall be upon them."—Pres. Mark Hopkins, Strength and Beauty.

4. The source of his power was that he was filled with the Holy Spirit (v. 5). Prof. Bruce said of Phillips Brooks: "The man is just a great water-main attached to the everlasting reservoir of God's truth and grace and love, and streams of life, as by a heavenly gravitation, pour through him to refresh weary souls."—Prof. A. V. G. Allen's Life of Phillips Brooks.

5. The fruits of his power were deeds of healing and love, wonderful miracles, "signs," which were God's indorsement of his teachings. It is almost impossible to prove that one's teachings are from God, except by deeds that only God can do—miracles of transformed character, or miracles of healing and help.

Stephen's Argument of Defense Before the Sanhedrim.—Acts 7:1-53.

1. Stephen's address is not a direct but a real answer to the charges against him.

2. His very use of the Scriptures is a proof that he received them and did not blaspheme by repudiating them.

3. He defends what the Christians thought of the temple by the history in the Bible they accepted.

4. He shows that the Jesus he preached was the one foretold by Moses.

5. He shows that they who pretended to uphold the law were themselves breaking it as did their fathers, whom the prophets condemned.

Saul standing by and deeply impressed by the scene, and not long afterward changed into a disciple of Jesus, shows how the blood of martyrs became the seed of the church.

A seemingly ordinary man was converted, opened his heart to receive the Holy Spirit, and became one of the most influential of men. So it may be true of us.

Out of troublous times, difficulties, and persecutions, as from Jacob's pillow of stones, there may arise a pathway to God and heaven, the "clear shining hills of Beulah above the mists of distraction and the thunderbolts of suffering."

Stephen's Christian life was short, but he accomplished more than most men had they lived as long as Methuselah.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

Injustice is safe. Japan's navy is fifth among those of the world, while ours is second. Japan is burdened with debt, so that her people are finding difficulty in paying the present taxes. Japan may be threatened by Russia, because of the beating she received four years ago. She last week borrowed \$250,000,000 which our Admiral Evans points out might be used in getting revenge on Japan. Japan does not have any use for our Pacific coast, she would like the Philippines and is proud enough to stay out of America if she is not wanted.

Next to the Japanese question in the interest of Washington is the Census Bill, which the President has vetoed because it provided for the appointment of the Census workers under the "spoils" system, whereby the Congressmen and politicians can get good jobs at high wages for their friends, even though the latter cannot do the work well. Mr. Roosevelt treated Congress to a little plain language in the message which accompanied the veto. He pointed out the corrupt bill back to the Capitol. At first the members were inclined to "talk big" about passing the bill over the President's veto, but they seem to know very well that the people do not want their money wasted on good-for-nothing workmen who are politically influential. Therefore the bill has been quietly sent back to the Committee, to stay until Taft is President. If they dare do so at the time the bill will be passed again and sent to Mr. Taft. But it is more probable that it will be silently changed so as to provide for efficient clerks, and will be passed as unobtrusively as possible.

A GREAT INAUGURAL.

The inauguration day is only about three weeks away, and expectation here is mounting to the pitch of excitement. Congress voted \$16,000 for the occasion and citizens are furnishing much more. Plans are being laid to receive Mr. Taft in the most gorgeous fashion. This week the southern side of Lafayette Park, just across from the White House, has been transformed into an immense bank of seats holding chairs for 8,000 persons. Tickets for these seats sell for well in the neighborhood of four or five dollars. Many of them are reserved for the officials. The arrangements for the world renowned "inaugural parade" are nearly completed. It will last several hours, and representatives from every part of America's territory will march in it. Much amusement has been created this week by the request of the inaugural committee upon the senators of each state to select its most handsome men to act as escort to the new President when he enters the inaugural ball. Morris K. Belknap is Kentucky's Appollo.

CONGRESS VERY SLOW.

The tariff committee is in trouble. One half, under Dalmat, holds out for very slight revision. An equally strong party under Chairman Payne, is trying to give the country a real tariff reform. The balance of power is held by two independents on the committee, John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee who appears to enjoy holding a power within his hands during the last brief days of his stay in Congress, and Crumpacker of Indiana. The result is a dead halt for the time. It is feared that the committee will not be able to report a bill at the beginning of the special session.

Moreover the House "insurgents," who want to reform the rules and oust the despotic rule of the Speaker, are getting up a pretty good plan of campaign, which may well engage Congress for some weeks after its assembling. They intend to abstain from the Republican caucus in large enough numbers so that the Republican "organization" will not have a majority of the House and cannot adopt the rules as usual. Then they hope to have the Committees appointed by election by the House instead of designation by the Speaker. So that the tariff legislation is facing a bad situation. Speaker Cannon says he fears that Congress will be forced to sit all summer, if there is anything in analogies, says Adam Bede, Congress must be divinely right in all its actions, for it certainly is slower than Eternal Justice.

There is an interesting rumor here that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is supposed to control the railroads for the Government, is to be increased from seven to nine, and that Congressman Hepburn, so long Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, will be one of the two new members.

The man whom the Government has put in charge of regulating trusts, Herbert Knox Smith, made a report this week, saying that the present Anti-Trust law forbids all combinations, and yet that the Government is trying to provide for the regula-

tion of these monopolies which it is at the same time forbidding to exist at all. He repeats his request to be allowed to investigate freely the books and affairs of all big companies so that he can formulate ideas as to what constitutes a bad trust and what makes a trust "good." As usual his appeal falls on stony ears. Congress believes that it knows more about any given thing than any expert student thereof, or anybody else. It thinks that it's all foolishness for the President to have a Department of Commerce and Labor, and does not propose to spend time or money to help anyone else do the work which it is neglecting.

PURE FOOD FIGHT.

One of the most popular men in Washington is Dr. Harvey Wiley, Government Chemist, who has been exposing the use of harmful ingredients in canned goods, whiskies, and so forth for several years. His last decision was that benzoate of soda is hurtful, and ought not to be used to preserve canned fruits. This decision has been naturally opposed by the canning factories, and President Roosevelt appointed a court of appeals consisting of several leading college professors of Chemistry, who have just declared that benzoate of soda is not harmful, and that Dr. Wiley was wrong in preventing the canners from using it. Congress befriends Wiley, and will not appropriate money for this board of appeals. The Pure Food Law is generally supposed to be unconstitutional, anyway, and there may be an interesting scrap coming. It is safe to say that Dr. Wiley ought to hold his place, and probably will do so.

TO MAKE TRAVEL SAFER.

A bill to compel passenger steamers to carry wireless telegraphy apparatus, so as to save vessels when in distress, has been introduced by Burke of Pennsylvania, and will pass. The Navy is this year to build a tower six hundred feet high for a wireless telegraph station in Washington, which station will be able to talk with American war vessels anywhere on the North Atlantic Ocean and perhaps with foreign lands.

The bill for separate statehood for New Mexico and Arizona has just been reported favorably, and will soon pass. Both states will be Republican. Between them they will have three Representatives and four Senators. The plan for a new government at Panama has been buried in committee until Taft comes into power, since his knowledge of the situation on the isthmus must be deferred to. Secretary of the Navy Newberry went before the Senate Naval Committee last Thursday and told them his plans for reforming the Navy. They were very favorable, and will support his plan of a naval board to be composed of Boreas Heads. Instead of Roosevelt's plan for a board of men who have no actual touch with the work of the Department.

Mr. Wm. Loeb is said to be slated for the position of Collector of the Port at New York under Taft. This place carries a \$12,000 salary, and is one of the "fattest" jobs in political life.

WRITES OF DR. HERGET

Hamilton, O., Feb. 8.—There have been sixty conversions in the two weeks revival at the First Baptist church conducted by Dr. Wm. Campbell. The services were continued one week longer conducted by Rev. S. B. Hiley pastor.—Dr. John F. Herget, of Cincinnati preached a powerful sermon last Tuesday night using that familiar text, beginning "God so loved the world." Dr. Herget is known to many in Berea as he was there last summer. Dr. Herget has been much interested in the unemployed in his city. Last Sunday morning he announced at his church that he would feed all the hungry on rolls and coffee that would come to his church between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the morning the first morning. Monday one hundred men came and received all the rolls and coffee they desired. The next morning, Tuesday two hundred and twenty-six hungry and jobless ones came. Dr. Herget in speaking to them said "Men you are doing me more good than I am doing you. When I started this plan of giving hot coffee and rolls to all the hungry men who cared to come to the church from 8 to 9 in the morning, I did not know where I was going to get the funds. But people in this city are waru hearted." Dr. Herget read the following poem the night he preached in Hamilton and said one of these hungry men put it on his desk.

"We praise you for your noble work To lighten up a heavy heart. 'Tis grand to have a helping hand, And have some one to take your part. The cheering words, the pleasant songs, Light up the face when gloom is deep, And seek to banish worldly woes, To trust in God awake, asleep,

Yen trust in Him, who gave us life, Who watches us from day to day. To Him who is our all in all, In fervent union let us pray. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, And pray for life and love and strength, The clouds will quickly pass away, Days will be bright thruout their length.

Wednesday morning 283 persons came to receive rolls and hot coffee, some women and boys. Thursday some colored men were in line, and so Dr. Herget has continued to feed the hungry and unemployed through the week. He has preached to them and no doubt will convert some. He said many had called him a "fool for feeding city huns," but Dr. Herget has a large warm heart. He preaches that God does not love people because they have wealth and are in a higher class than the poor, but that He loves all. He got all these men who were away from home to promise to write to their mothers.

NEW PARTY LAW SUGGESTED

(Louisville Post.)

Mr. Robert H. Winn, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, today issued a call for a meeting of that committee for February 18 in this city. At this meeting the plan put forward by Mr. W. O. Bradley to wipe out the Republican committees in the cities of Louisville, Lexington, Newport, Covington, Owensboro, Henderson and Paducah will be considered.

Mr. Winn has no option but to call a meeting of the committee and, in fact, most Republicans of all factions are anxious to have the Bradley proposition brought up and decided. In his letter asking for a meeting of the State Central Committee Mr. Bradley asked that the meeting be held before February 15.

REPUBLICANS ARE INTERESTED.

The revolutionary proposition of Mr. Bradley to abolish the regular Republican committees elected by the people, and substitute for them in all matters relative to the making of nominations "Convention Commissions" named by the State Central Committee in imitation of the Goebel law, has aroused the Republicans of Kentucky as nothing since the passage of the Goebel law has done. From the First to the Eleventh district this plan, the adoption of which it is generally accepted would mean the destruction of the Republican party in Kentucky, has been the chief topic of conversation among Republican politicians and the opposition to the plan is overwhelming. While nothing can be stated on authority as to the attitude of the thirteen members of the State Central Committee until they arrive in this city, it is believed by the large majority of well-informed Republicans that the Bradley rules will be rejected by a decisive majority and that Mr. Bradley will be given a rebuke even more severe than when he was defeated for delegate to Chicago by the last Republican convention.

DETAILS OF BRADLEY PLAN.

The plan proposed by Mr. Bradley for Kentucky Republicans has already been explained in the Evening Post. In brief, it is as follows. In all counties containing cities of the first and second class, Mr. Bradley proposes to create "Convention Commissions," to be composed of three men to be named by the State Central Committee, and to be appointed annually just as under the Goebel law. The plan follows the lines of the Goebel law closely. These convention Commissions are to be given entire charge of the making of Republican nominations in all the cities of the State, and are delegated power to name the election officers, canvass the returns and virtually to make nominations. The regular local Republican committees in these counties are to be superseded. The whole plan is a copy of the Goebel law and is designed to destroy local authority and local responsibility in the making of Republican nominations, and to build up an oligarchy with a faction of the State Central Committee dictating all Republican nominations regardless of the wishes of the Republican voters in the separate districts.

A Noble Parent.

In writing a sketch of Washington a pupil ended her essay by saying: "Washington married a famous belle, Martha Custis, and in due time became the father of his country."—Delineator.

Can Feed Cows Newspapers.

That is a great invention, to make cheap and good print paper out of cornstalks. Farmers can feed the old papers to the cows, to their (the cows') physical, mental and moral betterment, and also get more for the cornstalks in the first instance.

Derivation of Goodness.

But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice; it is a river that flows from the foot of the invisible Throne, and flows by the path of obedience.—George Eliot.

Her Rival

A Wife's Comments on a Conversation by Telephone.

When this man's wife reached his office the other day on a little visit associated with domestic finance he had just been called up on the phone.

"Hi!" said the wife, she being a jealous person. "Some creature is calling him up!"

So she remained out of view in the anteroom.

"Hello!" said the husband at the phone. "Who's that you say? Oh, it's you, eh, Jack? I'll be right up, pal! Any thing coming off?"

"It's that horrid, disappointed, flirtatious Jack Hotclip talking to him," said the wife to herself. "I always did suspect that man."

"Hi! Say, is that so?" said her husband through the transmitter. "Mighty glad to hear that. Say, where did you trap her, anyhow?"

"Her!" sniffed the jealous wife. "Oh, I know there'd be some devilment in the wind with that Hotclip man calling him up!"

"Well, b'ling, I sure am glad you've nailed her, matey," went on the husband at the phone. "Say, is she a sure-enough looker?"

"Well, just hear that!" said the wife to herself. "Looker!"

"Honest-hun thoroughbred, too, you say?" continued her husband at the phone. "Well, me for her, then. I sure want to look her over. What's that? A raging beauty, is she? Well, I guess that's poor. That's the kind I'm hunting for."

"Oh, such hideous deceitfulness!" panted the wife in the anteroom.

"You know I'm pretty tired of having these imitation nuts flashed on me," the man at the phone went on confidentially. "I want nothing but the real bang up thing. I'm willing to cough up anything within reason, too, to get the real thing, as I told you."

"The better!" hissed the man's wife, trembling with rage.

"Say, you got her there with you now, old man? What's that? Oh, you have, hey? Curled up in your lap right now, eh? Good! But you want to remember that she's as good as mine, old boy."

"Curled up in his lap—horrible!" gasped the jealous wife.

"Look here," went on the unsuspecting husband at the phone, "can't you fetch her down here right away and let me look her over? Let's see, it's pretty near lunch time and I'm sort of expecting my wife down pretty soon, and of course I don't want my wife to see her, see? But you just trot her down here now and I'll have a peek and then we can fix it. What's that? You'll be over in five minutes? All right, old boy. I'll be waiting."

Whereupon he hung up the receiver and turned to be confronted by his white-faced and wrathful spouse.

Naturally she looked surprised. Just as naturally she took his surprised look as a sure indication of guilt.

"So, sir," she opened up, "you are going to have that Jack Hotclip bring some wretched tawdry creature here, are you?"

He hung his head. He looked like a man nailed with the merchandise.

"Oh, I heard every single, solitary word you said in the phone, so you needn't deny it," his wife went on, breathlessly. "How dare you carry on in such a manner right here in your office? Have you no pride or self-respect? What do you mean by professing to love me, and to then—"

She was relapsing into angry tears, and of course he tried to take hold of her to comfort her and square himself.

"Don't you dare to touch me!" she gurgled, shaking him off. "I hate the v-v-v-v touch of your h-h-hand, you scandalous, deceitful thing!"

"But look a-here, my dear," he began, "you're all dead wrong, you know. I'm sure you're right, for heaven's sake—"

"Wrong!" she exclaimed angrily. "D-d-didn't I hear your very words to that horrid brute on the phone? Isn't he g-g-ging to fetch some u-u-m-miserable baggage down here and—"

Just at that instant, however, John Hotclip arrived at the office with the miserable baggage. He was carrying the miserable baggage in his arms, and he deposited her in the gully husband's arms, where she promptly cuddled up and looked content.

"Here, my dear," said the husband to his wife, "is the young female individual about whom I was talking with Jack on the phone. I've had Jack on the lookout for a good one for a long time and he has been kind enough to get this crackjack for me. I wanted her for a present—a surprise present—for you, you know."

He handed the dainty little Japanese spaniel over to his wife, and it was her turn to look guilty.

Foxhounds Dash Over Cliff.

A fine 50-minute run with the Eastbourne foxhounds on Saturday had an exciting termination and brought about a serious loss to the pack.

An excellent start was made, a stout fox being found in Mr. Gwynne's gorse near Folkestone, and the field followed merrily after on to the downs.

Faster and faster went the fox and the hounds after him, until the quarry made straight for the cliff. The master saw the danger and used every effort to turn the pack, but in vain and two couples and a half of the leading hounds had gone clear over the cliff and were killed before the remainder were stopped. The pace was the fastest of any run for several seasons.—London Standard.



A NEW KNIGHTLY ORDER.

Pastor's Idea for Helping to Solve the "Boy Problem."

The "boy problem" is one of deepening interest to the Sabbath school and to the church.

If a boy has a strong body and an intelligent mind he will be able to make his own way in life. Every struggle increases his strength. If he has a longing for an education, he can work his way through college, as the writer of this article did, by pitching hay in summer and piling shingles in a cold season in winter.

receiving five cents for piling 500; the shingles of chestnut being so frosty as almost to freeze his fingers, and really making them bleed. Boys who have the will, will find the way.

Work "with" boys is more profitable than work "for" boys; since boys like to take soup from a charity spoon, and like to have a part in all that is going on that relates to themselves.

If a boy has more than himself to care for he is inspired by the fact that he can manage for mother and brothers and sisters, too.

This idea of mutual helpfulness and desire to do things with and for others as exemplified in the lives of many boys whom he carefully studied, says Christian Herald, led Rev. William Forbush, the founder of the General Alliance of Workers with Boys, to revive the order of the Knights of King Arthur and use its best principles in the solving of the "boy problem," in teaching gallantry, steadfastness and the strength and beauty of a life consecrated to Christ. The young are pleased by the noble legend and the chivalric character of the knights who gathered around the table under the leadership of Arthur, guided by the noble-minded Merlin, so wrought as completely to transform the spirit of their age. Upon entering the order each boy becomes a "page" and promises to obey and serve. He is given the name of some old knight, whom he is to emulate in character and service. When he receives the right spirit he is advanced to the rank of "esquire," where he takes pledges of "temperance, reverence and purity." Later on he is expected to be elevated to the rank of a "noble knight." He is "to follow the Christ as king, to live pure, to speak true, to right wrong." Merlin is a permanent officer. Merlin may be a man or a woman who loves the boys and has time and is willing to devote life and energy for their upbuilding. Other officers are temporary. The initiation to the different degrees is quite interesting. They have gowns, passwords, signs, signals, games, drills, social hours, entertainments, but no secrets from their parents. Mr. Frank Lincoln Masseck, Potsdam, N. Y., is the present head of the order.

Frank L. Masseck.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 133
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

A letter from Judge T. J. Coyle, at Leesburg, Fla., tells of the way colored people are treated in that country. A negro was arrested there charged with cutting and wounding another colored man. But that night the jail caught fire—it is supposed to have been set on fire and the prisoner was burned to death.

Mr. William A. Williams has recently returned to Berea and is now doing most successful work for the Berea Overall Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius left last Thursday noon for California, where Dr. Cornelius has been called to treat a niece of his wife's. They will be with Mr. J. W. Horton, at Pelatum, Cal., during their visit, and will return about March 1st. They went West by way of New Orleans.

W. J. White, known as Deacon White, one of the oldest negroes in Berea, where he had lived for forty-five years, died at his home Monday afternoon from heart trouble. His funeral was held Wednesday at the officiating clergymen being Rev. Mr. Broadus and Rev. Mr. Baker.

Dr. Thomson was back home over Sunday from his field work for the Berea College Adjustment Fund, and preached twice. He returned to the field Monday.

Mr. Ezekiah M. Washburn who was formerly a student here, and now preparing for the ministry at Louisville was a visitor here over Sunday. He expects to go to the African mission field on his completion of his theological course.

Any one having horses, mules or stock of any kind, will leave a description with the Citizen, I will have it advertised and sell it at the corner of Center and Main streets, Berea, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 25th, 1909.

W. P. Prewitt.

The infant child of Dr. Robinson is critically ill with whooping cough.

The family of W. I. Dooley has moved into their new residence near the tunnel.

Dr. Davis' children are undergoing a severe siege of whooping cough.

The ladies of the Priscilla Club will entertain their husbands as a Valentine party, to be given at the home of Mrs. C. F. Hanson, next Friday night. A few other guests will be present.

A great improvement was made recently on West Chestnut street when Wm. Stowe removed the old frame residence building which stood so near the street. The removal of the building not only shows off to great advantage the nice concrete block house he recently completed but adds much to the look of the street in that neighborhood.

Mr. Meas Isaacs, of Annville, a candidate for nomination of County Judge of Jackson county on the republican ticket, was in Berea a few days the first of the week visiting with his brother, Andrew Isaacs, our popular miller.

Bert Harrison has improved the looks of his property by moving the blacksmith shop which stood on the corner to the rear of his lot.

A. L. Fothergill and wife, who have been on an extended trip in the west have returned to Berea to make their home. Mr. Fothergill has rented the Engle store building on Depot street, where he will open a marble shop.

Cleve Woolf, who is traveling on the road in the interest of a life insurance company, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Porter, last week.

Wm. Stowe has purchased two lots of Mrs. Rafael Gabbard on West Chestnut street. He has moved the remaining portion of his old residence onto one of them and will add to same, and will put up a house on the other lot.

Mrs. J. W. Stephens has been ill this week.

Mrs. Lusk, who has made her home in Berea for many years, has sold her household goods and gone to Jackson, Breathitt Co., where she has opened a millinery store.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Berea, a farm of 65 acres, partly under cultivation, some timber, good house, garden, orchard and ever running spring. Here is a chance to live at home and send your children to school. Have finished my schooling and am planning to go west. Come and write and get a bargain. Horace Caldwell, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Laura Jones spent Sunday in London with her niece, Miss Nora Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean spent the latter part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean of Clover Bottom, returning home Monday.

Mrs. John Powell of Kingston was visiting with friends here Monday.

Messrs. J. W. Stephens and W. H. Porter were in Louisville on business last Friday.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison and daughter, Bess spent the latter part of last week with relatives at Big Lick.

Mrs. John Fox and son, Alvin and Big Lick were in town the first of the week on business.

During C. C. Rhodus' absence from town at the first of the week, Richard Pigg took charge of his furniture store for a few days.

Mr. H. C. Kinnard sold to Mr. Will Ogg last week his lot with storehouse and barn on Richmond pike. Mr. Ogg expects to sell goods there later on.

Mr. Parkie Scott has his new hardware and grocery store on Richmond street open for inspection.

A fine automobile passed through Berea last Thursday with three men from Richmond on their way to London, Ky. One of the men was Dr. Bert Gibson.

Mrs. Laura Berthick stopped over here for a few days last week on her way home to Ohio. She had been visiting her sister Mrs. Paul Berthick at Jackson, Breathitt Co.

Mrs. J. K. Baker who was very ill last week is convalescing.

Mrs. S. R. Baker expects to leave next Monday for Cincinnati, to purchase her spring lot of millinery and other spring goods.

Miss Floy Blazer left for her home at Greenfield, O., after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington of this place.

The Modern Brotherhood of America, an insurance organization met Monday night and organized a lodge of about twenty-five members, and installed officers for same.

J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was a business visitor here a few days ago.

J. S. Harrison of Valley View was here a few days of this week as a guest of relatives.

E. E. Wyatt who has been at Paris, Ky., for some time returned to Berea at the first of the week.

Arch Brandenburg is here from London, Ky., for a visit with friends and relatives.

\$100 Reward—For the return to this office of a small milk brown fur neck scarf, lost last week, or for information leading to its recovery.

A letter from Curtia F. Burnham, a former student here, and now in the army, says that he is at Camp Joeman, Guimaras, P. I. He is enjoying life, but expects to get back to college when his enlistment is over, and finally to become a doctor. He is now studying medicine by himself.

Mr. J. C. Rowlett, of Travelers Rest, The Citizen's well known agent, was in town Tuesday on business for the Sletson Oil Co., for which he is salesman and a pleasant caller at our office.

Miss Gertrude Bratcher dislocated her arm last week by a fall while she was going down stairs in the Annex behind Prof. Marsh's. Dr. Cowley and Prof. Rumold, with the aid of the X-ray machine, easily found just what the trouble was, and set the arm. Miss Bratcher is now doing well.

Gen. L. V. Dodge, Department Commander, G. A. R., has gone to Hodgenville, where he will lead the G. A. R. bodies which participate in the celebration of the Lincoln Centennial and the reception to Pres. Roosevelt.

Ed Moran, a well known colored citizen of this town, developed symptoms of violent insanity Tuesday night and has been taken to Richmond for examination to see whether he should be committed to an asylum.

HAY FOR SALE

For good mixed balled hay, by the ton, at reasonable price, apply to James A. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Paint Lick, Ky.

GO TO

W. J. TATUM

FOR

Fresh Groceries

Main St., Berea, Ky.

I Buy All Kinds of Produce.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. A. E. Todd is ill at her home.

Work is progressing well on the new mill which is being erected near the college barns. It will be used to grind the feed for the cattle and horses and to prepare the graham flour for use at the boarding hall.

The immediate rush over the Adjustment Fund Campaign will end Friday, whether or not the entire fund is raised by that time, and on Saturday practically all the college workers will be back in town.

Mr. Osborne is now working in Richmond, Mr. Cartmell in Winchester, Mr. Gamble in Paris, and Pres. Frost and Dr. Thomson in Lexington and Louisville.

Mrs. Frost left Tuesday noon to go to Livingston and Louisville, to assist in the last two or three days work. All are expected to be back Saturday.

Two or three from here expect to go to Hodgenville to see the ceremonies at the Lincoln farm, and hear the President's address there.

The Rev. Howard Hudson has been confined to his bed during the week with grippe.

There was a basket ball game Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, between Howard Hall boys and the industrial boys, which by the fine work of the Howard Hall boys, resulted in a victory for them to the tune of 36 to 0.

Players were as follows:

Howard Hall—Blazer Archer, center, Chas. Eckels right forward, T. Haagen left forward, Chas. Davidson, right guard, Chas. Bowman, left guard.

Industrial—Abner Stillwell, center, Earl Phillips, right forward, Carter Robinson, left forward, Bill Darling, right guard, Bill Gilligan, left guard.

The Model Schools have just shipped a box of materials showing the vegetation, woods, grains, nuts etc., of this region to a Mission school on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

The school is run by E. O. Campbell who has corresponded with Supt. Edwards concerning their needs of material for object lessons. "Students in Alaska," he says, "can scarcely understand the books they read and study because they have seen so few of the objects mentioned in them. They have never seen a growing tree, leaf, or blossom being surrounded by ice and snow most of the year. Only one mail a year reaches this island."

The boys and girls of the Model Schools are greatly interested in helping to supply the needs of these Alaskan students.

On Thursday the 11th every Model school will give a "Lincoln program." The teachers and students have worked hard to make this memorial day one never to be forgotten by those now in the grades. They have united in purchasing a Lincoln bust while will be on exhibit in each school on the 11th, there being no school on the 12th.

SMALL-POX, BUT NO SCARE

Just too late for announcement in last week's Citizen it was found that a boy ill at the hospital had a mild case of small-pox. Prompt measures were at once taken to prevent a spread of the disease and an announcement was made in Chapel Thursday morning. Dr. Cowley telling the students the exact situation. It is always the policy of the College to keep its students fully informed as to any matter which might in any way affect them, and so they were told about this, and all who wished had the opportunity to go home. It is good proof of the trust which students here have in the College, and their faith in the doctor, that so far only eight or ten boys have been excused because of their fear of the disease. Not a single girl has been so excused, and the rest of the thousand students are tending to business as usual.

The boy who is sick, John McGuinn, of Canton, has had a very light case and is now about well. It is believed that he was taken to the hospital while the disease was yet in such a stage that he could not spread infection, and the doctor does not think any more cases will develop. However, he has taken every precaution, and every student who might have been exposed has been vaccinated and carefully watched. The boys have behaved splendidly, none of them has shown any fear, or expressed any desire to go home, and all have shown perfect self-possession and common sense.

It is fortunate that Berea is so well equipped to care for a case of this kind, for with such a doctor as Dr. Cowley and the trained nurses who care for patients at the splendidly equipped new hospital, a sick boy or girl will get much better care than he or she could even at home, and there is practically no danger of any epidemic getting out of control as so as to endanger the rest of the students. In fact, while we have less sickness at Berea than almost any where else, Berea is one of the best places on earth to be sick in.

GOOD CITIZEN GONE

The death of Mr. Galen White, Sr., which occurred Thursday morning, Feb. 4th caused deep regret among his legion of friends. "Father" White as he was affectionately called, was in his 82nd year, and had been ill for some time. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary White, sister of Mrs. Emma Fife, and Mr. Brutus White, of Madison county, and Mrs. Amanda Woodcock, of Danville. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Price, who has been dead about four years. He also leaves one son, Mr. Roy C. White, our popular and efficient circuit court clerk, at whose residence he died. "Father" White, was a man of high ideas, and his warm heart and kindly disposition won for him many friends who will cherish his memory.—Richmond Call.

Mr. White was the foster father of Mrs. J. W. Stephens of this city, and for many years owned and resided on the farm now belonging to J. W. Herndon near Berea.

ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 8

The Cellar Hole and the Sewer Hole

By Herbert Kaufman.

A coal cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then holding his hands to his aching sides managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it goin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar.

All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again by any means. The fact that all papers possess a certain physical likeness doesn't by any means signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, muck-raking sheet is logically not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perused by thousands of readers, but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wishes to have his wife and children brought in contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be counted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a larger circulation but whose distribution is in ten editions among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money than you can hope to pluck oysters from bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached but the number of readers whose purses can be reached that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook is weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis, you'd select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

Just so the advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money does not measure by bulk alone. He counts productivity first. He takes care that he is not putting his money into a sewer.

(Copyright, 1908, by Tribune Company, Chicago.)

Cramps

Thousands of ladies suffer agonies every month. If you do, stop and think. Is it natural? Emphatically and positively—NO! Then make up your mind to prevent or cure this needless suffering!

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

"I suffered 9 years" writes Mrs. Sarah J. Hoskins, of Cary, Ky. "I had female trouble and would nearly cramp to death. My back and side would nearly kill me with pain. I tried everything to get relief, but failed, and at last began to take Cardui. Now I can do my housework with ease and I give Cardui the praise for the health I enjoy." Try.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's
HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes

Underwear Hosiery Corsets

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAEKR,

Phone 123

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEEA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Read money by Post-office or Express Money
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cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to
what date your subscription is paid. If it is so-
labeled within three weeks after release
notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we
are notified.
Fine premiums cheap with new subscription
and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.
Liberal terms given to any who obtain new
subscriptions for us. Any one sending us few
extra subscriptions can receive The Citizen free
for himself for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Commander Peary has three years
in which to find the north pole. He
will either find it or write a most in-
teresting book about it—or both.

Science has said that flies must go.
They will doubtless take counsel with
their friends the mosquitoes, who have
survived so many similar announce-
ments.

Tallors are told that they should be
artists and not mechanics. Of course.
An artist is supposed to charge more
for his time and ideas than a mechanic
would dare to charge.

Frank B. Raynor, a life saver at one
of the New York stations, can have
any office in the gift of President
Roosevelt that he can fill, and without
bothering his head with civil service.

A giant elm tree at Wolcott was re-
cently cut down. It was the last of
the original forest. The stump was
15 feet in circumference and the rings
indicated that it was fully 300 years
old.

A St. Louis judge fined a man be-
cause he threw his wife's powder bag
out of the window. This was only
right, as a husband who tries to pre-
vent his wife endeavoring to be as
beautiful as possible is a brute.

Marine insurance is the oldest kind
of modern insurance. Its principles
were first employed in the fourteenth
century by the merchants of Barcelona
in Spain, when that city was the capital
of the kingdom of Catalonia.

A Paris man who remained in the
air with a flying machine for 20 min-
utes gets a prize of \$2,000 awarded to
the aeroplane that should float for a
quarter of an hour or longer. But it
will take more of a flight than that
to convince a skeptical world that
aerial navigation has been proved
practicable.

It may seem a very important matter
in England, where court and of-
ficial etiquette is an overwhelming
issue, but it does look silly in Amer-
ican eyes to hear these grave specu-
lations as to whether a long and bril-
liant naval career is to be closed be-
cause an admiral at a social function
doesn't want to shake hands with a
member of the cabinet.

Cactus, instead of petroleum, is the
mosquito exterminator that is being
tested by the sanitary authorities of
Gaboon, French Africa. The thick,
pulp leaves are cut up and macerated
in water, and the sticky paste so
formed is spread over stagnant pools,
giving the isolating layer that destroys
the mosquito larvae by preventing
them from coming up to breathe.

An Italian captain recently navigated
his ship up the Tiber, from Ostia to
Rome, in order to attract attention to
the necessity of dredging the river and
developing the old port at its mouth.
He touched ground several times, and
had to wait till the rain raised the wa-
ter in the river before he could return
to the sea. The harbor at Ostia was
not very good even in the days of the
Caesars, but modern engineering skill
might find a way to prevent it from
filling up with silt.

A year or more ago it was decided,
as a measure of economy in time, to
omit stamping letters on the back with
the name of the receiving station and
the time of receipt. The brief trial
has not resulted satisfactorily, and at
the instance of business men of New
York, and of Postmaster Morgan of
that city, the department has decided
to return to the old practice. The
back stamp was a useful check upon
the speed and accuracy of postal em-
ployes.

A terra cotta statuette, about 21
inches in height, representing the god-
dess Venus, has recently been dis-
covered in the island of Monemvasia.
In the prefecture of Lacedaemonia. The
statuette is similar in many respects
to the Venus of Milo, and the con-
servator of the National museum at
Athens has expressed the opinion that
it is a reproduction by a local sculptor
of the statue now in the Louvre.
The Venus of Monemvasia holds a
mirror in the left hand, while the
right supports a garment around the
hips.

POINTS OUT IMPROVEMENTS FOR COUNTRY COMMUNITIES

Special Message of President of Utmost Inter-
est to Farmers.

Urges That Social as Well as Productive Side of Farm Life
Be Built Up—Work for the Federal
Department.

Washington.—With the report of
the country life commission President
Roosevelt sent the following mes-
sage to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives: I transmit herewith the report of
the commission on country life. At
the outset I desire to point out that not
a dollar of the public money has been
paid to any commissioner for his work
on the commission.

The report shows the general condition
of farming life in the open country, and
points out its larger problems. It in-
dicates ways in which the government,
national and state, may show the people
how to solve some of these problems; and
it suggests a continuance of the work
which the commission began.

Judging by 30 public hearings, to which
farmers and farmers' wives from 40
states and territories came, and from
120,000 answers to printed questions sent
out by the department of agriculture,
the commission finds that the general
level of country life is high compared
with any preceding time or with any other
land. If it has in respect to the things
down in some places, it has risen in more
places. Its progress has been general, if
not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the
profit or the satisfaction that it might
give. It is not the most profitable. There
is discontent in the country, and in places
discouragement. Farmers as a class do
not magnify their calling, and the move-
ment to the towns, though, I am happy
to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to pro-
mote discussion of ways in which the
people can help themselves. There are
three main directions in which the farm-
er can help himself: namely, better
farming, better business and better living
on the farm. The national department of
agriculture, which has rendered service
equalled by no other similar department
in any other time or place, the state
departments of agriculture, the state col-
leges of agriculture and the mechanical
arts, especially through their extension
work; the state agricultural experiment
stations; the Farmers' union; the Grange;
the agricultural press; and other similar
agencies; have all combined to place with-
in the reach of the American farmer an
amount and quality of agricultural infor-
mation, which, if applied, would enable
him, over large areas, to double the
production of the farm.

For Better Business and Living.

The object of the commission on country
life, therefore, is not to help the
farmer raise better crops, but to call his
attention to the opportunities for better
business and better living on the farm.
If country life is to become what it
should be, and what I believe it can be,
it will be one of the most dignified,
desirable, and sought-after ways of earn-
ing a living—the farmer must take ad-
vantage not only of the agricultural knowl-
edge which he has, but of the modern
methods which have raised and continue
to raise the standards of living and in-
telligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial
and commercial callings have found it
necessary, under modern economic con-
ditions, to organize themselves for mutual
advantage and for the protection of
their common interests. The farmers of
this progressive European country have
realized this excellent fact and have
found in the co-operative system exactly
the form of business combination they
need.

Now, whatever the state may do to-
ward improving the practice of agri-
culture, it is not within the sphere of
any government to reorganize the social
business or reconstruct the social
life of farming communities. It is, how-
ever, quite within its power to use its
influence and the machinery of publicity
which it can control for calling public at-
tention to the needs of the facts. For ex-
ample, it is the duty of the government
to call the attention of farmers to the
growing monopolization of water power.
The farmers, above all, should have
that power, on reasonable terms, for
cheap transportation, for lighting their
homes, and for innumerable uses in the
daily tasks of the farm.

Necessity for Co-Operation.

It is true that country life has improved
greatly in attractiveness, health and com-
fort, and that the farmer's earnings are
higher than they were. But city life is
advancing even more rapidly, because of
the greater attention which is being given
by the citizens of the towns to their own
welfare. For just this reason the in-
troduction of effective agricultural co-
operation throughout the United States is
of the first importance. Where farmers
are organized co-operatively they not
only avail themselves more readily of
the opportunities and improved
methods, but it is found that the
organizations which bring them together
in the work of their lives are used also
for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan
of organization wherever men have the
right spirit to carry it out. Under this
plan any business undertaking is man-
aged by a committee, every man has
one vote, and only one vote; and every
one gets profits according to what he
sells or buys or supplies. It develops in-
dividual responsibility and has a moral
as well as a financial value over any
other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the
farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the
problem of the farmers alone that I am
discussing with them, but a problem
which affects every city as well as every
farm in the country. It is a problem
which the working farmers will have to
solve for themselves; but it is a problem
which also affects in only less degree all
the rest of us, and therefore I can only
render any help toward its solution, it is
not only our duty but our interest to do
so.

Work to Help the Farmers.

The commission has tried to help the
farmers to see clearly their own prob-
lem, and to see it as a whole; to distin-
guish clearly between what the govern-
ment can do and what the farmers must
do for themselves; and it wishes to bring
not only the farmers, but the nation as
a whole, to realize that the growing of
crops, though an essential part, is only
a part of country life. Crop growing is
the essential foundation, but it is no less
essential that the farmer shall get an
adequate return for what he grows; and
it is no less essential indeed, it is
literally vital, that he and his wife and
his children shall lead the right kind
of life.

For this reason, it is of the first im-
portance that the United States depart-

ment of agriculture, through which as
prime agent the ideas the commission
stands for must reach the people, should
become without delay in fact a depart-
ment of country life, fitted to deal not
only with crops, but also with all the
larger aspects of life in the open country.
From all that has been done and
learned three great general and immedi-
ate needs of country life stand out:

First, effective co-operation among
farmers, to put them on a level with the
organized interests with which they do
business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the
country, which shall teach the children
as much outdoors as indoors and per-
haps more, and shall give them practical
country life, and not as at present, main-
ly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication,
including good roads and a parcels post,
which the country people are everywhere
and rightly, earnestly demanding.

To these may well be added better an-
nulation; for easily preventable diseases
hold several million country people in the
slavery of continuous ill health.

Duty of the Government.

The commission points out, and I con-
cur in the conclusion, that the most im-
portant help that the government, whether
national or state, can give is to show
the people how to go about these tasks
of organization, education and communi-
cation with the best and quickest results.
This can be done by the creation and
spread of information. One community
can thus be informed of what other com-
munities have done, and one country of
what other countries have done. Such
information is the basis of all progress.

The only recommendation I submit is
that an appropriation of \$25,000 be pro-
vided, to enable the commission to digest
the material it has collected, and to col-
lect and digest much more that is with-
in its reach and thus complete its work.
This would enable the commission to
gather in the harvest of sugges-
tion which is resulting from the discus-
sion of the country life problem. Such
information has served without compensa-
tion, and I do not recommend any ap-
propriation for their services, but only
for the expenses that will be required
to finish the task they have begun.

To Develop Country Community.

To improve our system of agriculture
seems to me the most urgent of the tasks
before us. But it cannot, in my
judgment, be effected by measures
which touch only the material and tech-
nical side of the subject; the whole busi-
ness and life of the farmer must also
be taken into consideration. Such con-
siderations led me to appoint the commis-
sion on country life. Our object should be
to help develop in the country commu-
nity the great ideals of the community
life movement. On one of the most im-
portant of these, the social side, I wish
to call your attention to what the com-
mission says of the country church and
the country school. It is the duty of the
association in country communities. Let
me lay special emphasis upon what the
commission says at the very end of its
report on the country church and school.
Everything resolves itself in the end
into the question of personality. Nei-
ther society nor government can do much
for country life unless there is volun-
tary response in the personal ideals of
the men and women who live in the
country. In the development of charac-
ter, the home should be more important
than the school, or than society at large.
When the basic material needs have
been met, high ideals may be quite in-
dependent of income; but they cannot be
realized without sufficient income to pro-
vide adequate foundation; and where the
income is insufficient, the foundation is
impossible to develop. It is impossible to develop a
high average personal and community
ideal. In short, the fundamental facts
of human nature apply to men and wom-
en who live in the country just as they
apply to men and women who live in the
towns. Given a sufficient foundation of
material well-being, the influence of the
farmers' wives on their children be-
comes a factor of the first importance in
determining the attitude of the next gen-
eration toward farm life. The farmer
should realize that the person who most
needs consideration on the farm is his
wife. I do not in the least mean that she
should purchase ease at the expense of
duty. Neither man nor woman is really
happy or really useful save on condition
of doing his or her duty. If the woman
shirks her duty, her children, as her
husband, will be the poorer for it. Her
function is to bear and rear a sufficient
number of healthy children, then she is
not entitled to our regard. But if she
does her duty she is more entitled to our
regard even than the man who does his
duty; and the man should show equal
consideration for her needs.

Welfare of Nation at Stake.

I warn my countrymen that the great
recent progress made in city life is not
a full measure of our civilization; for our
civilization rests on the wholesomeness,
the attractiveness and the attractiveness,
as well as the prosperity, of life in the
country. The men and women on the
farms stand for what is fundamentally
best and most needed in our American
life. Upon the development of country
life rests ultimately our ability, by meth-
ods of farming requiring the highest in-
telligence, to continue to feed and clothe
the hungry nation; to supply the city
with fresh blood, vitality and cheer;
to enable the nation to endure the strains
of modern life; we need the development
of men in the open country, who will be
in the future, as in the past, the stay
and strength of the nation in time of
war, and its guiding and controlling spir-
it in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, February 9, 1909.

Joel Chandler Harris Memorial.

The Juvenile Protective association
of Atlanta is to have charge of the
Uncle Remus Home for Children, to
be established as a memorial to Joel
Chandler Harris near Atlanta. The
site for the institution has been given
to the association and much of the
money necessary for the buildings has
already been collected. The institution
is to be known as a juvenile state.
It will contain a school, a gymnasium
and mechanical workshop.

REPORT TELLS OF NEEDS OF FARMER

SITUATION AS SEEN BY
COMMISSION ON COUN-
TRY LIFE.

DEFICIENCIES POINTED OUT

Agriculture at Present Not Commer-
cially as Profitable as It Is En-
titled to Be—Highly Organized
Rural Society Recommended as Des-
irable Step—Possible for Congress
to Remove Many of the Handicaps.

Washington.—The report of the
commission on country life, made to
the president, was read in both houses
of congress. Substantially the re-
port was as follows:

To the President: The commission
on country life herewith presents its
report. The commission finds that
agriculture in the United States, taken
as a whole, is not as profitable as it
might be, when measured by the conditions that
have obtained in previous years, al-
though there are some regions in
which this is only partially true. The
country people are producing vast
quantities of supplies for food, shelter,
clothing, and for use in the arts. The
country homes are improving in com-
fort, attractiveness and healthfulness.
Not only in the material wealth they
produce, but in the supply of inde-
pendent and strong citizenship, the agri-
cultural people constitute the very
foundation of our national efficiency.
As agriculture is the immediate basis
of country life, so it follows that the
general affairs of the open country,
speaking broadly, are in a condition
of improvement.

Most Prominent Deficiencies.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all
this progress as measured by his-
torical standards, that agriculture is
not commercially as profitable as it is
entitled to be for the labor and energy
that he expends and the risks that
he assumes, and that the social
conditions in the open country are far
short of their possibilities. We must
measure our agricultural efficiency by
comparison with previous conditions. The
farmer is almost necessarily handi-
capped in the development of his busi-
ness, because his capital is small and
the volume of his transactions limited;
and he usually stands practically
alone against organized interests. In
the general readjustment of modern
life due to the great change in manu-
facture and commerce, inequalities
and discriminations have arisen, and
naturally the separate man suffers
most. The unattached man has prob-
lems that government should under-
stand.

The reasons for the lack of a highly
organized rural society are very many,
as the full report explains. The lead-
ing specific causes are:

Lack of good training for country
life in the schools.

Lack of good highway facilities.

The widespread continuing depen-
dence of soils, with the injurious effect
on rural life.

A general need of new and active
leadership.

Other causes contributing to the
general result are: Lack of any ade-
quate system of agricultural credit,
whereby the farmer may readily ob-
tain loans on fair terms; the short-
age of labor, a condition that is often
complicated by intemperance among
workmen; lack of institutions and in-
centives to the laboring man to
share the burden and the narrow
life of farm women, lack of adequate
supervision of public health.

Nature of the Remedies.

Some of the remedies lie with the na-
tional government, some of them with
the states and communities in their
corporate capacities, some with volun-
tary organizations, and some with in-
dividuals. From the great
number of suggestions that have been
made, covering every phase of country
life, the commission now enumerates
those that seem to be most funda-
mental or most needed at the present
time.

Congress can remove some of the
handicaps of the farmer, and it can
also set some kinds of work in motion
such as:

The encouragement of a system of
thorough-going surveys of all agricul-
tural regions in order to take stock
and to develop a scientifically and
economically sound country life.

The establishment of a nationalized
system of extension work in rural
communities through all the land-
grant colleges with the people at their
homes and on their farms.

A thorough-going investigation by
experts of the conditions existing in
handling farm products, coupled with
a general inquiry into the farmer's
disadvantages in respect to taxation,
transportation rates, co-operation or-
ganizations, and credit, and the gen-
eral business system.

An inquiry into the control and use
of the streams of the United States
with the object of protecting the peo-
ple in their ownership and of saving
the largest possible use of the water
power that should be reserved for these purposes.

The establishment of a highway en-
gineering service, or equivalent organi-
zation, to be at the call of the states
in working out effective and economi-
cally sound highway systems.

The establishment of a system of
parcels post and postal savings
banks.

And providing some means or
agency for the guidance of public
opinion of the government in the
rural society that shall rest di-
rectly on the land.

Other remedies recommended for
consideration by congress are:
The enlargement of the United
States bureau of education, to enable
it to stimulate and co-ordinate the edu-
cational work of the nation;
Careful attention to the farmers'
interests in legislation on the tariff,
on regulation of railroads, control
or regulation of corporations and of specu-
lation, legislation in respect of riv-
ers, forests, and the utilization of
swamp lands.

Increasing the powers of the federal
government in respect to the
supervision and control of the public
health.

Providing such regulations as will
enable the states that do not permit
the sale of liquor to protect them-
selves from traffic from adjoining
states.

In setting all these forces in motion,
the co-operation of the states will be

necessary; and in many cases definite
state laws may greatly aid the work
of the federal government. The work
of a more general nature
are: A broad campaign of publicity,
that must be undertaken until all the
people are informed on the whole sub-
ject of rural life, and until there is an
unmistakable appreciation of the im-
portance of giving this phase of our na-
tional development as much attention
as has been given to other phases or
interests; a quickened sense of re-
sponsibility in all the country people
to the community and the state in the
conserving of soil fertility, and in the
necessity for diversifying farming in
order to conserve this fertility and to
develop a better rural society, and
also in the better safeguarding of the
strength and happiness of the farm
women; a more widespread conviction
of the necessity of organization, not only
economic, but for social purposes,
this organization to be more or
less co-operative, so that all the people
may share equally in the benefits and
have voice in the essential affairs of
the community; a realization on the part
of the farmer that he has a distinct
natural responsibility toward the
laborer in providing him with good
living facilities, and in helping him in
every way to be a man among
men; a realization on the part of all
the people of the obligation to protect
and develop the natural scenery and
attractiveness of the open country.

Underlying Problem of Country Life.

The commission has pointed out a
number of remedies that are extreme-
ly important; but running through all
of these remedies are several great
forces or principles, which must be
utilized in the endeavor to solve the
problem of country life. All the peo-
ple should recognize what these fun-
damental forces are, and they should
know how to improve any situa-
tion. The underlying facts must be un-
derstood. The farmer must have ex-
act knowledge of his business and of
the peculiar conditions under which
he works. The United States depart-
ment of agriculture and the experi-
mental stations and colleges are rapidly
acquiring and distributing this knowl-
edge; but the farmer may not be able
to apply it to the best advantage be-
cause of lack of knowledge of his own
soils, climate, animal and plant dis-
eases, markets, and other local facts.
The farmer is entitled to know what
are the advantages and disadvantages of
his conditions and environment. A
thorough-going system of surveys in
detail of the exact conditions under-
lying farming in every locality is now
an indispensable need to complete and
apply the work of the great agricul-
tural institutions. As an occupation,
agriculture is a means of developing
our internal resources; we cannot de-
velop these resources until we know
exactly what they are.

Education.—There must be not only a
fuller scheme of public education, but
a new kind of education adapted to
the real needs of the farming peo-
ple. The country schools are to be re-
organized so that they shall educate their
pupils in terms of the daily life. Op-
portunities for training toward the
agricultural colleges are to be multi-
plied and made broadly effective.
Every person on the land, old or
young, in school or out of school, edu-
cated or illiterate, must have a chance
to receive the information necessary
for a successful business, and for a
healthy, comfortable, resourceful life,
both in home and neighborhood. This
means redoubled efforts for better
country schools, and a vastly increased
interest in the welfare of country boys
and girls on the part of the nation.
The school taxes. Education by
means of agriculture is to be a part
of our regular public school work.
Special agricultural schools are to be
organized. There is to be a well-
developed plan of extension teaching
conducted by the agricultural colleges,
by means of the printed page, face-to-
face talks, and demonstration or ob-
ject lesson, designed to reach the
farmer and his family, at or near their
homes, with knowledge and stimulus
in every department of country life.

Organization.—There must be a vast
enlargement of voluntary organiza-
tions among farmers themselves. It is
indispensable that farmers shall work
together for their common interests
and for the national welfare. If they
do not do this no governmental activi-
ty, no legislation, not even better
schools, will greatly avail. The farm-
ers are nevertheless relatively unorga-
nized. We have only begun to de-
velop business co-operation in Ameri-
ca. Farmers do not influence legisla-
tion as they should. They need a more
fully organized social and recreational
life.

Spiritual Forces.—The forces and
institutions that make for morality
and spiritual ideals among rural peo-
ple must be energized. We miss the
heart of the problem if we neglect to
foster personal character and neigh-
borhood righteousness. The best way
to preserve ideals for private conduct
and public life is to build up the in-
stitutions of religion. The church has
great power of leadership. The whole
people should understand that it is
vitally important to stand behind the
rural church and to help it to become
a great power in developing concrete
country life ideals. It is especially
important that the country churches
recognize that it has a social responsi-
bility to the entire community as well
as a religious responsibility to its own
group of people.

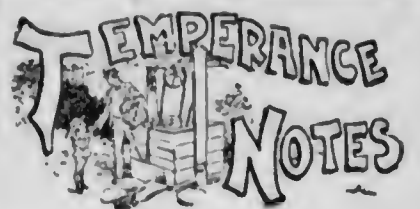
Recommendations of the Commission.

The commission recommends all the
correctives that have been mentioned
under the head of "The nature of the
remedies." It does not wish to di-
criminate between important mea-
sures of relief for existing conditions.
It has purposely avoided endorsing
any particular bill now before con-
gress, no matter what its value or ob-
ject.

There are, however, in the opinion
of the commission, two or three great
movements of the utmost consequence
that should be set under way at the
earliest possible time. Because they
are fundamental to the whole problem
of ultimate permanent reconstruction, these
call for special explanation.

Taking Stock of Country Life.—
There should be organized, as ex-
plained in the main report, under gov-
ernmental leadership, a comprehensive
plan for an exhaustive study or survey
of all the conditions that surround the
business of farming and the people
who live in the country, in order to
take stock of our resources, and to
supply the farmer with local knowl-
edge. Federal and state governments,
agricultural colleges and other educa-
tional agencies, organizations of volun-
teers, and individual students of the
problem, should be brought into
co-operation for this great work of
investigating with minute care all agri-
cultural and country life conditions.

Nationalized Extension Work.—Each
state college of agriculture should be
empowered to organize as soon as
practicable a complete department of
college extension, so managed as to
reach every person on the land in its
state with both information and in-
spiration. The work should include
such forms of extension teaching as
lectures, bulletins, reading courses,
correspondence courses, demonstra-
tions, and other means of reaching the
people at home and on their farms. It
should be designed to forward not
only the business of agriculture, but
sanitation, education, home-making,
and all interests of country life.



FIGHTING RUM.

It is No Dress Parade—Every One
Can Help.

There is a fascination about reform
work which attracts earnest souls who
want to do some great thing to over-
throw the saloon. Whenever I talk
with people of that kind, writes Rev.
Albert Sidney Gregg, in Christian
Work, I always show them the seamy
side of the undertaking. Fighting rum
or any other evil is not all dress pa-
rade, or mass meetings or big crowds.
There is much to dishearten, aside
from the intrenchments of the enemy.
So when we engage in this warfare
we must know ourselves, count the
cost, and then go ahead. The fool-
hardy man rushes in without counting
the cost while the really brave man
looks danger in the face and then
makes the attack.

The name of Ethan Allen, com-
mander of the Green mountain boys,
is inseparably associated with that of
old Fort Ticonderoga. On May 10,
1776, he captured the fort with a little
band of 83 men, and then captured
Crown Point, gaining a large supply
of cannons and ammunition which
were afterward used by the continen-
tal army. Just as Allen and his
men were about to make the attack,
Allen addressed them thus:

"Friends and Fellow Soldiers: You
have for a number of years been a
scourge and a terror to arbitrary
power. Your valor has been famed
abroad and acknowledged, as appears
by the advice and orders to me from
the general assembly of Connecticut
to surprise and take the garrison now
before you. I now propose to advance
before you and in person conduct you
through the wicked gate, for we must
this morning either quit our preten-
sions to valor or possess ourselves of
this fortress in a few minutes. And
inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt,
which none but the bravest of men
dare undertake, I do not urge it on
any one contrary to his will. You
that will undertake, voluntarily, please
your firelocks."

It is almost needless to say that
every firelock was instantly pointed.
His speech was the kind that would
turn a coward into a hero. We need
more of that quality in our speaking
on temperance questions—the quality
that will stir the indifferent to action.

The great batteries of the temper-
ance army are the pulpit, the platform
and the press. Then we have com-
panies of sharpshooters who write let-
ters. Every man has some weapon
that he can use if he will look around,
and he can use that weapon better
than anybody else. David used a
sling; Gideon planned a clever stratagem
and Carrie Nation swung a
hatchet.

I have heard of women who could
turn a hipkin into a deadly weapon.
One man or woman going about a
community talking a person up or
down will do a great deal of good or
a great deal of harm in the course of
a year. Very few of us realize the
extent of our influence. We hesitate
to act because we are not always
trace out the effects. In the very na-
ture of the case it is impossi-
ble—physically impossible—to trace out
the effects of our acts. But rest assured
as sure as we say or do anything in
the interest of a better social order,
results will be sure to follow. If we
could convince the friends of reforms
that it was worth while to send letters
and petitions to the legislature or con-
gress touching reform legislation, it
would be possible to

DEATH IN TORNADO

STATES IN DIXIE LAND SWEEP BY FIERCE WINDS.

LOSS REACHES MILLIONS

Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Alabama in Path of Cyclone—Telegraph Communication Is Cut Off.

Louisville, Ky.—Death for nearly a score of people, losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted between noon and dusk Friday from a series of small cyclones and tornadoes which swept Dixie from the Tennessee line to the Texas panhandle. The storms were accompanied in most cases by hail, darkness and terrific lightning flashes and sheets of rain.

Most of the towns where the losses of life occurred are off the beaten track, so that news from them has been coming in but slowly. Known deaths thus far, however, are:

Stuttgart, Ark.—Mrs. Garfield and a child of Will Story, while Mrs. Story is reported fatally injured.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—Mrs. James Ardis and Mrs. C. Caldwell.

Booth, Miss.—Six unidentified persons.

Holling Fork, Miss.—Four unidentified persons.

Cullman, Ala.—Seven unidentified persons.

Vicinity of Montgomery, Ala.—Two unidentified persons.

From other towns, such as Ennis and Waxahatchie, Tex., and Florence, La., many dwellings were said to have been demolished by the force of the wind.

Rice Fields Destroyed.

Arkansas and upper Louisiana rice fields were injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the larger cities had rain and darkness illuminated by lightning bolts that made the atmosphere quiver.

About dusk Chattanooga was lost on the wire running south from Louisville via Nashville and has to be picked up from Memphis. The local operators heard the faint words: "Terrible storm here—black as night—hail falling."

and then the sounders ceased to record. Knoxville was lost similarly shortly after that, but later both towns were looped in when conditions there ceased in violence.

In Louisville the entire day was dark and rainy, but there was no indication of cyclone or of heavy wind.

More Deaths Reported.

Birmingham, Ala.—Reports received Friday night state that several persons were killed by a cyclone at Cullman, Ala., in the afternoon.

Texas Feels Storm.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A heavy rain and wind storm of tornado proportions, which swept over north Texas and southern Oklahoma Friday, resulted in considerable damage in several localities. At Ennis, Tex., a dozen residences were blown down. No loss of life has been reported. Waxahatchie was also damaged by the tornado.

At Sulphur Springs the storm wrecked eight dwellings, and Mrs. James Ardis was seriously injured by flying glass. The total damage from the storm in northern Texas will be about \$100,000.

Wrecked Many Buildings.

Monroe, La.—A small cyclone at Monroe, 18 miles south of Monroe, wrecked the public school building, blew down a house and wrecked heavy damage in other ways. At Monroe the rain was torrential and the wind violent.

DRAWN TO SCENE OF CRIME.

Georgian Who Killed Man in 1899 Surrenders to Sheriff.

Dublin, Ga.—Drawn by some irresistible impulse to return to the scene where he killed a man when he was 15 years of age, Manly H. Tripp, after roaming a good portion of the world for ten years, Thursday surrendered to the sheriff of Laurens county. For some days he has been here and was an interested spectator in the courthouse during a trial. He was not recognized until he voluntarily surrendered. He shot James Hood down on the street in 1899. He escaped and efforts to capture him failed.

Accuse Discharged Official.

St. Louis.—Clarence N. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Food Company and a brother of Police Commissioner George P. Jones, was shot and killed in a quarrel in his mill at Second and De Soto streets here Wednesday. Herman A. Kretschmar, a discharged official of the company, was arrested and charged with the shooting. He asserts that he shot in self-defense. Jones died in the city hospital a few minutes after the shooting.

"Frats" Suspended from School.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Seventeen boys of the Omega Eta Tau fraternity and 14 girls of the Theta Sigma Phi society were suspended from the high school Thursday for refusing to sign affidavits resigning membership in the secret societies.

Castro Declared Cured.

Borlin.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been under the care of Dr. Israel for a month following an operation left the sanatorium Thursday cured.

SPOILS PLAN GIVEN JOLT

PRESIDENT SENDS CENSUS BILL VETO TO CONGRESS.

Sees Attempt to Grab People's Perquisites—Rap at the Politicians.

Washington.—"The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interest."

In these words President Roosevelt Friday summed up a message to the house of representatives returning without his approval the bill providing for the taking of the next census, because of the provision prescribing that appointments shall be made on the basis of non-competitive examinations instead of through the civil service commission. As passed by congress the bill permitted members and senators to designate persons for positions after they had undergone a simple examination.

Incidentally the president referred to the provision authorizing the printing of census reports by private concerns and laid stress on the point that where work was so allotted the eight-hour law should be "applied in effective fashion."

Outside of those matters, the president said that on the whole the bill was satisfactory to him and represented an improvement upon previous legislation on the subject. The house adjourned without action on the message.

NEW MICHIGAN BANK LAW.

Measure Said to Have Approval of Officials and Financiers.

Detroit, Mich.—The outline of a proposed new banking law for the state of Michigan was made public Friday night by Hal H. Smith, attorney for the Michigan Bankers' association. It is issued in the form of a report of a special committee of the association as amended and adopted by the association's executive council. It has also been approved by State Banking Commissioner H. M. Zimmerman.

The bill makes it a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years to make or use false statements to obtain credit. The making or circulating of false rumors derogatory to a bank is also made a felony. The salary of the commissioners of banking is raised from \$2,500 per year to \$5,000 and the deputy commissioner is given \$3,000 per year. Examiners are required to pass an examination as to their competency and are to receive \$1,500 the first year and an increase of \$250 per year up to a maximum of \$2,500. When the stock of a solvent bank is impaired the banking commissioner is authorized to assess the stockholders proportionately to their holdings.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 17.

Windy Shot Cause of Loss of Life in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala.—Seventeen men are dead as a result of an explosion in the No. 2 Short Creek mines of the Birmingham Coal & Iron Company Tuesday morning. Five of the dead are white and 12 are negroes.

The explosion is thought to have been caused by a windy shot. The mines are about ten miles west of Ensley, on the Birmingham Southern railroad, and are difficult of access. The bodies were taken from the mines and the rooms and passages were cleared. The mine itself is practically uninjured. The mine was running on short force or the death list would have probably been much larger.

BAD FIRE AT CHARLOTTEVILLE.

Loss of \$220,000 Sustained by Blaze in Virginia City.

Charlottesville, Va.—The most disastrous fire here in 24 years Friday destroyed property valued at \$220,000. The blaze originated in the building of the Charlottesville Hardware Company on East Main street.

The People's National bank building had a narrow escape from destruction, the two upper stories being gutted. The fronts of five stores on the north side of Main street also were burned. The fire was gotten under control. Aid was summoned from Lynchburg and Staunton, but the fire companies were stopped before reaching Charlottesville.

Bryan Still Sees Chance.

Tampa, Fla.—Speaking to an immense throng of people from the grand stand at the race track Thursday afternoon, William J. Bryan said he brought to the Democrats of the south a message of good cheer—that there is a steadily increasing sentiment that makes for the growth of the Democratic party in the United States.

Receiver for \$6,000,000 Concern.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Coal & Iron Company was thrown into the hands of receivers Friday afternoon. The company has properties in this district valued at over \$6,000,000.

Death in Strike Riot.

New York.—One man was killed and three others injured in a riot of garment makers who descended upon the tailoring establishment of Jacob Greenfield in East Second street Friday.

BEFORE THE TROJAN HORSE IS ADMITTED.



The Puzzled Citizen Will Have to Be Shown a Little More Fully.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR INDICTED

CHARLES N. HASKELL AND SIX OTHERS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Defendants Charged with Conspiracy Against Government in Muskogee Town Lot Cases.

Muskogee, Okla.—As a result of the investigation by the grand jury of the alleged frauds in connection with the scheduling of town lots in this city seven indictments were returned Wednesday night. The charge against the defendants is conspiracy to defraud the government. Those indicted are:

Gov. Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, A. Z. English, C. W. Turner, W. T. Hutchings, Jesse W. Hill and Walter R. Eaton.

Attorney Thomas H. Owen of Muskogee, representing Gov. Haskell, made arrangements for the governor Friday morning to enter his appearance and give bond in the sum of \$5,000 for appearance for trial.

The writs issued are returnable forthwith.

Gov. Haskell is at Guthrie, the state capital. There is but one indictment against him charging him with conspiring with Walter R. Eaton and Clarence W. Turner to defraud the government. There are two indictments against Turner and one each against the others.

Turner was first to give bond in the sum of \$10,000. Hutchings and Eaton gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 each. All probably will be arraigned before Judge Campbell Friday morning. English is in Los Angeles, Cal.

In a statement issued at Guthrie, Gov. Haskell said:

"I have just heard of the indictment for conspiracy coupled with seven or eight of the oldest and highest-charactered citizens of Muskogee, men who developed and built up that country by their unselfish effort. From now on, the proceedings will be open to both sides."

"I am satisfied the interior department has been misled by false statements. I am confident there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way."

LEWIS RE-ELECTED BY MINERS.

Ohio Man Chosen for President by Majority of 16,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Thomas L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., Wednesday was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of the United States and Canada by a majority of more than 16,000 votes over his opponent, John H. Walker, district president of Illinois.

The report of the tellers of the ballots cast in the election of last December that as none of the candidates for vice-president or secretary-treasurer had received a majority of the votes cast, it would be necessary for the delegates assembled in the convention to decide the contest. Ballots then were distributed.

Attack Forest Service.

Washington.—The forest service got its usual annual drubbing Thursday, the criticisms aimed at coming principally from Mr. Smith (Cal.), Mr. Cook (Col.) and Mr. Mondell (Wyo.), all of whom charged extravagance in administration and the extortion of money from miners, farmers and even the owners of bee hives. Mr. Cook attributed to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, the ulterior motive of scheming for Secretary Wilson's seat in the cabinet.

Dayton Has Another Murder.

Dayton, O.—Late Friday afternoon the body of a young woman was dragged out of a clatern in the rear of a vacant house. Her brother, whom she was visiting, has identified her as Lizzie Fulhart, 18 years old, of Vandalla, O.

New Orleans Has Big Fire.

New Orleans.—Sparks from a donkey engine set fire to the wharf at the \$3,000,000 Chinmeyer plant of the American sugar refinery Friday. The loss is \$200,000.

STOPS THE JAP LEGISLATION.

Speaker's Appeal and Governor's Message Postpone California's Action.

Sacramento, Cal.—Speaker Phillip A. Stanton took the floor Friday and secured, by a strong personal appeal, unanimous consent of the assembly to postpone further action on the Japanese school segregation bill until next Wednesday.

He declared he had information, which he could not reveal, that proved the assembly was trending upon dangerous ground in passing the anti-Japanese bill.

At the conclusion of the speaker's address, Grove L. Johnson, author of the measure, asked that the matter of reconsideration of Thursday's vote be put over until Wednesday, and his motion carried without dissent.

Gov. Gillett sent a special message to the house raising the point of the bill's constitutionality, and this was the subject of a long debate, during which it was suggested by leaders on both sides that the measure be referred to the committee on judiciary and submitted to the attorney general for an opinion as to its legality.

Senator A. C. Minetti introduced the Japanese school bill in the senate.

DEFENDS USE OF SLEUTHS.

President Says Secret Service Is Necessary to Punish Criminals.

Washington.—Declaring that "if the government is to act with full efficiency against criminals, it must have some force of secret service agents who can act against criminals anywhere," President Roosevelt in a statement made public from the White House emphatically reiterated his opposition to restricting the field of usefulness of the secret service.

"The position of the administration is," said the president, "that it is against sound public policy to discriminate in favor of criminals by discriminating against the use of the secret service to detect and punish them."

The statement was called forth by "misleading statements appearing in some of the afternoon papers" to the effect that the work of the secret service has not been hampered and that the investigation of cases outside the detection of counterfeiters and the protection of the president has not been circumscribed by restrictive legislation at the last session of congress.

Wants Premium for Mothers.

Des Moines, Ia.—One dollar to the mother of every baby born in Iowa. Representative Fulliam Friday introduced such a bill as a substitute to the tax on habes measure. It provides that the mother of a new born baby shall be paid one dollar by the county treasurer upon receipt of a certificate signed by the mother and the attending physician.

Relief Fund Is Now \$3,641,000.

Washington.—Funds raised by the relief organizations for the earthquake victims in Italy have reached a total of \$3,641,000, this sum representing the contributions which poured in from all quarters through the three lending organizations—the American National Red Cross, the Italian government committee and the Italian Red Cross.

Carrie Nation Is Fined.

London.—Carrie Nation became acquainted with the London police courts Thursday afternoon, when she was fined \$7.50 for thrusting her umbrella through a window of a car in the underground railway upon which a cigarette advertisement was pasted.

Candy Maker Has Leprosy.

Los Angeles.—Samuel H. Bernick, a Russian candy vendor who for a year or more has been stationed near the school, dispensing candy to the children and passing by on the street, has been found to be a leper.

Attempt to Sell Girl Charged.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Raffaello de Biasi, a grocer of this city, was arrested Friday on complaint of Antonia Gentile, aged 17, who alleges that de Biasi, who is married, tried to sell a girl to him for \$300.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Bad Blow To Poolrooms.

The court of appeals in the cases of J. B. Reespe, of Cincinnati, and Mary Bero and Alex Davezac, of Covington, against the Commonwealth of Kentucky, says that a court of equity has the right to enjoin owners of property from renting for purpose of gambling.

All in Good Shape.

Cabell, B. Bullock, formerly actuary in the office of the insurance commissioner, is here to make report to Commissioner Bell concerning a number of fire insurance companies, with headquarters in Louisville, which he has examined and finds in good condition.

Doesn't Entitle To Big Damages.

Holding that Mrs. Anna C. Rose, of Boyle county, is only entitled to expense incurred in missing a train because of misinformation by a Cincinnati Southern Railroad Co. employee, the court of appeals reversed a \$950 judgment of lower court.

Judgment Reversed.

Judgments in the consolidated cases of the Ford Lumber and Manufacturing Co. against A. B. Asher, involving the payment on 1,400 trees, was reversed, the appellate court holding that Asher was in no wise injured, although contract was not lived up to.

Collector Frank Fixing His Fence.

That Collector E. T. Franks will try to land the republican nomination for governor there seems to no longer be any doubt. A deal just made gives him a strong leverage in the Third district. He made B. S. Huntsman chief stamp deputy in his office.

Favorable Report By Crabbe.

State Superintendent Crabbe has compiled information gathered from correspondents throughout Kentucky which gives a good idea of the progress that is being made under the new school laws. He reports 104 superintendents favoring the new laws.

Triumph For Night Riders.

The decision of the court of appeals in the Jack Ella night rider case is a victory for the night riders, for in the brief of the attorney general it was stated that unless the evidence of other outrages was admitted it would be impossible to convict the men.

Superintendent Will Investigate.

At the request of the state board of education Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabbe will begin an investigation to ascertain what has become of the \$50,000 collected from the American Book Co. in six counties in Kentucky in fines and forfeitures.

Danville, Ky.—Berry Simpson, Reuben West and George Stanley, the alleged Stearns rioters, are still at large, although the officers were so positive they had them in their clutches that the report was sent broadcast that their arrest had been effected.

Louisville, Ky.—News of the tragic death by his own hand of Bland Ballard at a private hospital near Chicago was received here. He was the son of the late Judge Bland Ballard. On his mother's side he was a grandson of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, noted surgeon.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Emily Reeves died at her home in Buckner, Ky., while her husband, Prof. J. L. Reeves, superintendent of the Oldham county schools, was lying at the point of death from typhoid in an adjoining room. She was a cousin of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner.

Williamstown, Ky.—Matthew Willard, alias James Robinson, alias "Toronto Jimmie," the alleged bank robber, was brought here from Lexington to be tried on the charge of robbing the banks at Coriath and Crittenden. In this county, about two years ago, when \$5,000 disappeared.

Louisville, Ky.—The board of trade transportation committee's report was adopted. The report recites that the Southern railway has given no relief, after promising a short-line service between the two cities, and demands better service or a refunding of the money paid by the two cities toward that end.

Lebanon, Ky.—The republican committee of the 11th judicial district called precinct conventions to elect delegates to make nominations, to be held March 7. Marion, Washington, Taylor and Green counties embrace the district. John W. Lewis is a prospective candidate for circuit judge, and J. H. Grehan for commonwealth's attorney.

Louisville, Ky.—Associate Architect F. E. Lincoln and General Council L. R. Hindley, of the Lincoln Farm association, came here to get the famous Lincoln cabin, to take it to the Lincoln farm at Hodgsonville, where it will go in the memorial building.

Danville, Ky.—George Aldridge, a constable, stooped over to pick up a lump of coal in the courthouse when a gun dropped from his pocket, causing it to explode. The bullet passed through his body near the heart, making a fatal wound.

Lexington, Ky.—Announcement of the redistricting of the state for the order of the Knights of Pythias was made by Grand Chancellor O. H. Pollard, to be increased from 16 to 20 districts.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. L. Young Korman, for the past year teacher of voice culture at Hamilton College, died of peritonitis. She founded and was principal of a school for American girls in Rome.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The body of Judge Caleb West, who died in California, arrived here for interment. He served with distinction in Gen. Morgan's command during the civil war, and was territorial governor of Utah.

Louisville, Ky.—Col. Jack Chinn, the democratic nominee for representative in the house from Mercer county, has opened his fight by charges against prominent officials that are expected to stir the entire commonwealth.

Louisville, Ky.—The National Canners' association convention adjourned after a very successful meeting. They agreed to back up Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the pure food commission, in his war on deleterious preserving chemicals.

Middlesboro, Ky.—A deal was consummated whereby land controlled by Harry P. Jones, of Cincinnati, in Lee and Bell counties, Ky., passed under control of Richmond, Louisville and Lexington capitalists, for \$300,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Edward Corrigan sold a four-fifths interest in his imported thoroughbred stallion Santa Santa by Martley, out of Luxette, to a syndicate of breeders. The value of the horse was placed at \$5,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Capt. N. Parker Pryor, 42, one of the most widely known steamboatmen on the Ohio river, died at the Popo sanitarium after a two months' illness. He had been running on Ohio and Mississippi river boats for a quarter of a century.

Louisville, Ky.—Construction note-holders of the Louisville & Eastern railroad are conducting negotiations with the end to transfer their holdings to the Louisville Traction Co., with the object of that company acquiring control of the interurban line.

Louisville, Ky.—C. H. Parriab, pastor of one of the largest negro congregations in Louisville, has received a letter from Gov. Willson saying he will adjust the grievance of the negroes because they were given no representation on the Lincoln centenary commission.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky State railroad commission met here to consider the case of the Blue Grass Traction Co.'s complaint against the Queen & Crescent railroad. The commission entered an order for the railroad to deliver cars to and receive cars from the traction lines.

Lexington, Ky.—J. T. Jones and W. A. Searcy, as citizens and taxpayers, filed suit against the city of Lexington to prevent the payment of \$1,533 out of the 1909 tax levy to the Lexington Herald for official advertising last year, alleging such payment is unjust and contrary to law.

Paducah, Ky.—Lieut. Cooper and 20 men, of Cynthiana, left Eddyville for their home. Capt. Perry and 10 men remain. Twenty-five horses were returned to local liverymen, and five are kept with the detachment. It is believed that in 30 days all the soldiers will be relieved, owing to a cessation of night rider activities.

Henderson, Ky.—Manager William Elliott, for the Stemmings District Tobacco Association, sold to the Imperial Tobacco Co. an additional 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco at an average of 8 cents. In all, 15,000,000 pounds have been purchased from the association by the Imperial. The association now has about 7,000,000 pounds out of a total of 32,000,000 pounds, yet unsold.

Glasgow, Ky.—It is reported here that dead crows in great numbers are being found in different sections of the county. It is the general impression that they were frozen to death during the recent cold weather.

About the first of December crows came to this county in countless hundreds. It was at first supposed that they were only passing through here, going south, but, instead, they remained here.

Louisville, Ky.—Herman Hoeppner, one of the most prominent Knights Templar in Louisville, and assistant superintendent of the money order department of the post office, probably was fatally injured by falling through an elevator shaft at Masonic building.

Danville, Ky.—Prof. W. E. Johnston, who has been physical director of Central university and coach of the football and baseball teams for the past three years, banded in his resignation at the last meeting of the board of trustees.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT—FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Feb. 8.—Candidates are very numerous here and are making our roads awfully muddy.—James Williams and son Valentine, who have been visiting J. R. Kerby and family at Bennett, Colorado have returned home bringing Mrs. Kerby and children with them for a short visit.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Williams has been seriously ill, but under care of Dr. Robinson is rapidly improving.—Ambrose Brockman who is living on C. S. Durham's farm in Harker Hollow, is reported seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.—Mrs. J. R. Durham is on the sick list and is slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kerby, left Thursday for Bennett, Colorado where they intend making their home. Our best wishes go with them.—Mrs. D. Durham, who was ill for some time is much improved.—Ellen and Martha Durham left Sunday for Berea where they will enter school.—John Davis Lee Webb and George Sparks our candidates for superintendent of public instruction have been shaking hands with the people of this vicinity very much to late.—Married recently at the home of the bride, Wylie Hurley of this place and Pussie Isaac, of Waneta.—Prof. Mannix, who taught mathematics in Berea College last year, has sent to his pupils here some late photographs of himself.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Feb. 7.—This is the coldest weather that we have had this winter.—Horse Lick is frozen over from head to mouth.—C. J. Lake of Berea visited Tom Campbell last week and bought of him two pet rabbits.—Thos. Heliard has sold his property here and is going to move to Indiana.—U. S. Marshall Elliot of London was here last week summoning witnesses in some moonshine cases. Moonshining in this county seems a thing of the past.—W. C. Johnson sold his saw mill to Abney brothers of Brush Creek.—Candidates are mixing around with the boys now.—U. S. pension agent of London was here last week taking depositions on the John Lake case.—J. W. Lake of Berea and others are applicants.—T. J. Lake and Edward Lake of this place have 300 acres of good farming land well timbered for sale.—No grippe reported in this county yet.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Feb. 7.—Ross Azbill, who has been very sick for some time is some better at this writing.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Solon Azbill, Feb. 1 a fine boy.—Arthur McGuire, Willie Cline, and Albert Powell after spending a few days with their parents, returned to Berea where they are attending school.—The Rev. Honeycut of Columbus, Ohio, has been holding revival meetings in this end adjoining neighborhoods. He is one of the ablest preachers that have ever visited this neighborhood. He is accompanied by his wife and child and assisted by the Rev. William I. Powell of this place.—The subscription school at Cave Spring is closed for a few days. The teacher Mrs. Annie Hays is not well enough to resume her work.—Misses Grace Bicknell and Hattie Cruise visited W. R. Bicknell's family Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. J. T. Durham and daughter Martha visited Mrs. Lewis McGuire Monday.—Mrs. Jane Durham received a letter from her son William's family, stating that he (William) had been badly bitten by a mad dog, and is now in Chicago where he is being treated. The dog came to his house grabbed him by the arm and held him until he stabbed it three times.—Mr. John Davis of McKee, candidate for County superintendent, was in this neighborhood shaking hands with his many friends and attending the revival meetings. Mr. Davis seems to be ahead of the other candidates.—Miss Jessie McGuire has returned after a two weeks visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durham.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Feb. 8.—Mr. J. S. Gadd had a sale today. He plans to go to Livingston to sell goods, having been in very bad health for some time.—Mrs. J. C. Quinn is slowly improving.—We called Brother Bryant to preach again this year. He is a good man.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is no better. She is under the doctor's care at Richmond.—Granny Martin is some better.—Beula Viars and Retta McCollum visited friends here Saturday.—Nettie Todd of Crab Orchard is still in this vicinity.—J. W. Todd sold two mules last week for one hundred and ninety-five dollars.—Clint Northern has moved back from Hazel Patch.—Nelson Northern is very sick at this writing.—Willie Stephens is having a lot of spokes made.—J. W. Todd will soon be ready to move his shingle mill to the new set near Berea.—Sunday school is good at Scaffold Cane.—Joe and Jesse Bullen are going to school at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCollum are visiting their son Isaac at Hamilton, Ohio this week.—Mr. R. L. Anglin has bought the J. S. Gadd farm and will move some time this spring.

ORLANDO.

Orlando, Feb. 4.—Times are growing better, log business is prospering.—A mad dog was killed here Wednesday morning.—U. S. Moyer's salesman was thru here Wednesday.—Mrs. Evans is sick.—Miss Mary Singleton who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. Singleton has returned to her home near Cooksburg.—Born to the wife of James Anglin a fine boy.—The Rev. Dillard Parker will fill his first appointment at Maple Grove the second Sunday in February.—Mr. G. M. Ballard, candidate for County Judge was here Thursday.

CLIMAX.

Climax, Feb. 5.—J. Rector bought a pair of mules from the widow Lake near Doublelick.—Joe Moore who has been away on business returned home Feb. 4th.—Rector had a hush cutting the fourth and got a fine day's work done.—D. G. Rector was in Wilde on business the fourth.—Isaac Leger, E. Johnson and George Parker were in Wilde Feb. 4th hauling goods for J. J. Drew and W. S. Jones at Goochland.—Mr. John Millions of Cartersville is in this part buying furs at present.—Wm. Cummins is working at Clark's saw mill.—The Rev. Andy Ballenger has moved to his old home near Johnetta.—Mrs. Nettie Clark is preparing to build a new house on the Climax and Johnetta road.—Mr. I. S. Gadd was in Kirksville and Pain Lick a few days last week.—Mr. Abe Chasteen moved to Berea a short time ago to run a butcher shop there.—Hay sells here for 75 cents per hundred and corn for \$3.50 per barrel.

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Feb. 9.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—There is much sickness in this part of the neighborhood, Bessie the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowlett, is very sick. There are several cases of pneumonia.—The infant child of Mrs. Clint Linville died Feb. 4, and its remains were laid to rest in the Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Mr. J. S. Gadd had a big sale Feb. 8th. He is planning to go to Livingston.—Miss Lula Waddle of Madison County, visited her cousins, Misses Myrtle and Julia Rowlett Saturday night and Sunday.—Bertha Rowlett who has been visiting her sister Mrs. John Simpson of near Pain Lick has returned home.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Feb. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. John Powell were called to Berea Monday by the illness of their son Charley who is going to school there.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hales were visiting in Richmond first of the week.—Mrs. Mary Woods, Arch and Laura Murray attended the funeral of their uncle, Jack Hutchinson in Richmond Thursday.—Miss Dora Hudson was the guest of Miss Jessie Young Saturday night and Sunday.—A fine mare belonging to Jack Burton died last week.—Messrs. Carlos Moore, Hubert Nicely, of Berea and Miss Annie Soper of this place were the guests of Miss Martha Powell Sunday.—Mrs. Julia Maupin is visiting Miss Dora Benge at Dreyfus this week.—Mr. L. C. Powell the traveling salesman left Wednesday on a two week trip to Clay and other counties.—Mr. Frank Bentley who has had pneumonia is better.—Mr. Walker Maupin of Missouri is visiting his father Joe Maupin this week.—Miss Bertha Todd and Odie Baker of Speed well were the guests of their aunt Mrs. Sarah Burton last week.—Mrs.

Susie Baldwin of California is visiting her mother Mrs. Kitt Witt.—Rev. Wilhoit of Georgetown filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—The Ladies Aid Society met Thursday with Mrs. Terrell.—Mr. Killins Dannels sold a fine lot of hogs to Mr. Dunn last week.—Attorney O. P. Jackson of Richmond visited his parents at Mote Saturday and Sunday.

HARTS.

Harts, Feb. 7.—Miss Martha McQueen gave a birthday party Saturday evening in honor of her brother Leslie, which every one enjoyed very much.—F. B. Dowden visited Bradley Lake Thursday evening.—Miss Pauline Burnell visited her uncle Sam Burnell Saturday and Sunday.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with Mr. Frederick as superintendent.—Bradley Lake contemplates going to Tennessee to engage in business.—A. C. Hart of Red Lick visited Harry McClure Thursday night.—Mr. O. M. Payne of Disputanta visited home folks last week.—There will be preaching at Jones Chapel Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 12-13.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINECENT.

Vinecent, Feb. 6.—H. H. Mainmons and J. B. Scott attended county court at Booneville Monday.—Misses Martha and Fannie Shanks of Lee County visited their uncle T. B. Venable last week.—There is a new telephone line being built through Vinecent.—W. W. Treadway the old war veteran has received the pension which he has been trying to get.—It is reported here that A. Murrell who lived on Indian Creek in this county while participating in a general row last Sunday was shot thru the head and instantly killed. Details of the row have not yet reached here.—Eugene C. Garrett formerly a student of Berea College and one of the leading teachers of Owsley County has declared himself a candidate for County Clerk.—There is a bright prospect of a graded school being built near the Clifty church at what is known as the picnic ground consolidating the districts of Buck Creek, Rowlands Chappell and Flanery's Mission have passed thru the County court without any objections. It carried out this means much for education in our community.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Feb. 6.—Charlie Hays, whose sickness was mentioned in last week's Citizen, is slowly improving.—Peter Standford went to Welchburg this week to be examined for an increase of pension.—T. C. McDaniel has been attending a meeting of the Board of Education at Manchester this week.—A public sale at the store of G. W. Hall commenced Friday.—Mrs. Hornsby and Webb made a business trip to Manchester Thursday.—E. C. Rawlings has just returned from Manchester, where he has been doing jury service for three weeks past.—Dr. G. G. Maggard is expected home from Hyden in about three weeks.—J. W. Benge has been awarded the contract of building a new school house near Benge.

Hamilton, O., Letter.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 8.—Judge Mart-koff of the probate court declared Rudolph Wirtz insane. About three weeks ago he cut his wife forty-one times with a knife.—Plans have been made to have a bronze tablet containing the Gettysburg address of president Lincoln unveiled at the Y. M. C. A. on Lincoln day Dr. Dan Millikin president of the Board of Education will deliver the address.—The yard men of the Pennsylvania railroad here have been notified of an increase in their pay beginning last Monday.—Engineer J. W. Hill of Cincinnati is engaged in preparing plans for a levee system for Hamilton.

Country Without Undertakers.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

Many Shorthand Systems.

There are more than four hundred systems of shorthand.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE DRAUGHT BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

CRUISER FOR ROOT.

The Charleston's Quarters Converted For Use of Secretary's Party.

First of the secretaries of the United States to visit the South American republics, accompanied with the pomp and display that go with the movements of one of the finest of the new cruisers of the navy, Elihu Root, says the New York Herald, will have quarters on the Charleston that he can show to the highest dignitaries that may call on him with a feeling of pride.

Rivalled only by the magnificence of the Mayflower, the converted yacht from whose bridge President Roosevelt reviewed the assembled fleet in Long Island sound two years ago, there will be every comfort on the Charleston for Mr. Root and his family. The bare cost of the work of the naval constructors' department may not reach \$2,000, but no one as yet has counted on the furnishings which will be installed before Mrs. Root and Miss Root occupy the special rooms converted from the admiral's and captain's quarters.

It is probable that Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root, with secretary and maid, will steam away for San Juan, Porto Rico, the first stop, on July 7.

Sixty-four feet forward from the stern on the gun deck and the entire width of the ship will be given over to Secretary Root and his family. Commodore Cameron McKee Winslow, who was in command of the Mayflower when President Roosevelt was on board as commander in chief of the navy, will give up his spacious quarters and take the humbler stateroom now occupied by Lieutenant Commander R. L. Russell, executive officer, who moves down a peg of personal comfort by the shift of his room.

The admiral's cabin has been converted into a stateroom for Miss Root. Mrs. Root has the cabin, bedroom and bathroom of the admiral's suit, the main rooms being finished in mahogany, with mahogany furniture, the steel bulkheads and sides being painted white. This suit, formerly occupied by Commander Winslow and now given over to Secretary Root, is almost identical in size and furnishings, but is larger. A temporary steel bulkhead separates the two quarters, but it is being removed. This will make room for a grand dining room twenty-two



ROYAL

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The most highly refined and healthful of baking powders. Its constant use in almost every American household, its sales all over the world, attest its wonderful popularity and usefulness.

feet in width and fifty feet long athwart the ship, which will be used by the secretary of state in entertaining the South American representatives. On the warship will be a band of fifteen men who will enliven many a dull hour on the long run in winter from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, nearly 3,000 miles.

As at present arranged the itinerary of the trip of 10,000 miles contemplates stops at San Juan, Porto Rico; Rio Janeiro, where the secretary will attend the pan American conference; Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, and ends the voyage at Panama in the latter part of September.

When Secretary Root and his party are landed the duties of the navy to the state department will be ended. The Charleston will then go to the Pacific station to relieve the Chicago, and Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer his flag to the new 10,500 ton cruiser.

SAYS KENTUCKY WILL BE LAST

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 2.—The features of today's conference of the Anti-Saloon League of the South were the reports made by each official present on the condition in his State.

Superintendent J. W. West of Kentucky, said his state would probably be the last to go for prohibition. He

said the retail liquor dealers were badly demoralized, but that the distillers, who had a quarter of a million dollars invested in the State, would make a hard fight before giving up.

He said the churches were all working together for the good cause, and that in course of time the remaining 24 wet counties would become dry.

RAW FURS—PROFITS FOR COUNTRY BOYS.

This is the time of the year when the average country boy not only gets a great amount of sport and pleasure out of fur trapping, but considerable profit and pocket money. Raw furs in recent years have brought remarkably good prices. Fashion has ordained that every lady must wear furs, consequently the demand has increased. Prices of furs are higher than they were last season. M. Sahel & Sons, Louisville, Ky., make a specialty of Raw Furs and a visit to their fur room is an interesting sight, for here can be found furs from every section of the United States. They receive shipments from all over the country in answer to their weekly price list, which they issue every Friday. This price list is furnished the shipper upon application.

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1:—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2:—The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** A thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3:—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4:—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Hance a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5:—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Burton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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| Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol. | Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Thacher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin. |
| Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Riddell. | |
| Estill County—Tallia Logsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Brees Station. | Laurel County—O. F. Nelson, Temple. |
| Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. | Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus. |
| | Waynes County—J. G. Rowlett, Travelers Rest. |
| | Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Fulton, Level Green. |

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